

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

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BY

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Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow-Citizens—

We stand upon the threshold of Statehood. We will soon be in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. With these rights and privileges will come imperative duties and great responsibilities. We have reached the most critical period in our development and in our history. The future welfare and happiness of millions of people for many years to come will be more or less affected by what we think, what we say, and what we do within the next few months.

How are we going to meet the issues of the hour? Are we going to do so in a spirit of sectionalism and of partisan hate? Are we going to cower and cringe like a pack of belabored hounds beneath a master's lash and do the bidding of any man or any interest? Are we in a spirit of revenge for past wrongs, going to inaugurate a system of destructive legislation toward any honest class? An affirmative answer to either of these questions will mean that we will pursue a course which will result in more human suffering, misery and woe than the tongue can express or the imagination of man can conceive. My friends, we have reached a crisis when we should all examine ourselves carefully and as true and patriotic Americans we should banish from our hearts everything except loyalty to principle. It matters not what our other differences may be, all honest, intelligent and patriotic men unite in an earnest desire for good government. Let the accomplishment of this end be our supreme purpose.

That difference of opinion as to the best means of securing good government will exist among us is not only to be expected but is also desirable. Sameness means tameness and tameness results in stagnation, corruption and death. It is the clash of ideas which brings out and elucidates the truth. But let us settle all differences of opinion upon the high, strong and sure ground of patriotism and devotion to principle. We must rise to a purer atmosphere and to higher, and nobler things than sectionalism and partisan hate. The man who attempts to stir anew the smoldering embers of discord, and to revive past differences is either wanting in appreciation of the gravity of the situation or he is at heart an enemy to the best interests of society. Whatever our past differences may have been let us put them behind us. Let us unite as true Americans and as patriots and work together for the present and the future and thereby prove that we are worthy of citizenship in this great republic.

Responsibility Upon the People

Even with the wisest and most dispassionate counsels and the most united efforts our abilities will be taxed to their utmost. The kind of government which we are going to establish depends alone upon the people. If they will be watchful and take a personal interest in the discussion of all public questions and in the nomination as well as the election of all public officers and will then keep a constant and jealous eye upon all persons entrusted with power and hold each one to a strict accountability for his official actions, then we will indeed have a government of, by, and for the people, and freedom, protection, prosperity, and happiness will be ours. But my friends, if the people through their neglect to perform their duty as citizens, permit the future state to be organized by machine politicians and corporation grafters we will find that a government of special privileges and immunities for the favored few will be organized, and that additional burdens will be placed upon the shoulders of the people. We are in no wise responsible for conditions which have existed among us in the past. But we will be responsible for what will exist here in the future. We may fail to do our full duty as citizens but no man can escape the responsibility which attaches to him for failing to do his duty. I wish that I could indelibly impress it upon the mind of every voter in the future state that the true responsibility for bad government lies at the door and rests upon the shoulders of the people themselves. If the people fail to perform their duty they have no right to play the baby act and complain at others for failing to perform their duty. My fellow countrymen, the man who does that which he denounces in others is a worse man than the one he is righting. If the people will do their entire

duty in a spirit of fairness, intelligence, firmness and patriotism, then bad government will either be impossible or it will be of but short duration. If this is not true then the people are not capable of self government and we should abolish the republic and establish a monarchy. My friends, the people must begin right if they would succeed. They must insist upon a trial by jury of all the public questions and of all candidates for office and the people, and not the ring politicians must be that jury. This is democracy, pure and simple. The man who denies this has no right to call himself a democrat. He may wear the uniform of a democrat, but at heart he is a plutocrat. No party can trample upon its ideal and be worthy of the confidence and support of the people. Let us as democrats either live up to our principles or disband.

Primary Election for All Officers

It is for this reason that I have advocated that we nominate all candidates for office in primary elections. The Declaration of Independence says that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The people are the governed. Their consent should be obtained for every thing that we do. With all of my body, mind, and soul I believe in the sovereignty of the people as a living reality, and not a mere abstraction to be used for the purpose of complimenting and misleading the people. I will never be satisfied with the shadow of things. I demand the living substance of things. I look not to form, but I consider and value realities. Those who oppose primary elections say that there is no way to prevent frauds in primary elections. Think of this honest voters. See how you are insulted. This amounts to saying that you cannot be trusted; that you are wanting in intelligence, in honesty, and in patriotism, and that you must have the assistance and guiding care of a lot of ring politicians to protect you against your own folly and dishonesty. God save the mark!

What law is there to protect the people from would-be political bosses and their selfish and wicked schemes? You know and every intelligent man knows that their dark practices in nominating conventions has often defeated the will of the people and resulted in the nomination of dark horses, and thus demoralized the democratic party to such an extent that the nomination convention has been repudiated and kicked out of the democratic party in nearly all, if not in all, of the states that are now safely democratic.

But we are told that the enabling act requires that our candidates for the Constitutional Convention shall be nominated in convention or by petition. This is true. But because the leaders of the republican party desire to dictate to republican voters is no reason why democrats should build up a machine and blindly follow the republicans into the vest pockets of corporations and trusts. There is no room for two republican parties in this country. There are multiplied thousands of intelligent, honest and patriotic republican voters who do not relish the idea of being led around as though they were so many prize jacks at a country fair. They love their country supremely and when they see the drift of affairs they will place country above party and will help us vindicate the supremacy of the people over machine politics. By all means let us nominate our candidates in a primary election and then present their names by petition or a nominating convention, to the officials charged with the duty of conducting the elections. This will vindicate the sovereignty of the citizen and at the same time comply with the letter of the republican enabling act.

But we are told that a nominating convention is necessary in order that an equal division of the candidates can be made so that all sections may be represented on our ticket. Can secret trading caucuses distribute the ticket any more fairly than the people? Are we more interested in expediency than we are in principle? Is the democratic party simply organized for the purpose of distributing patronage or is it organized for the purpose of voicing and enforcing the will of the people? I oppose any plan which comes between the people and their right to select their own officials. The election is only the ratification of the nomination. The selections are made in the nominations. This is the seed sowing time. The people have the right to sow their own seed. What

would you think of the sanity of a farmer who would allow an enemy to select and plant his seed? It mattered not how hard he worked and with what intelligence and skill he cultivated his crop, when harvest time came he would reap thistles and thorns. The same in politics. There are interests among us who are making claims antagonistic to the rights of the people. They are represented by men who are versed in the arts and wiles of conventions. While the farmers and other working classes are laboring these men are planning. What show would the people have against this band of political highwaymen in a nominating convention? Let them select the seed in both parties and it matters not which ticket is elected the people will be whipped. I warn you, my countrymen, to be on your guard against such characters. Let them know at the start that the democratic voters of the future state do not want and will not have any masters. Herein lies your only safety. If you fail to demand your rights at this critical time you will have no one to blame but yourselves. If you wake up after statehood comes and find out that you have been cheated out of your rights. Now is the time and this is your opportunity. Are you vassals, serfs or dependents? If so, allow bridges to be placed in your mouths and saddles to be buckled upon your backs and invite the political bosses to mount and ride at pleasure. Are you free men and patriots? If so prove it by resenting any attempt at dictation or interference with your rights. It matters not the source from which it comes.

Entertaining these views I have accepted with pleasure many invitations which I have received to speak to the people and I only regret that I have not been able to accept all of the invitations which I have received. But I intend to keep up this fight until the last gun is fired. It matters not whose enmity I incur or whose friendship I may alienate.

The democratic national platform of 1900 contains the following plank: "We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable." As the constitution of the United States now stands we must elect our United States senators by the Legislature. Hence the necessity for a primary election to let the democrats in the legislature know whom the people want. Our senators do not represent the people directly but they represent the legislatures which elect them. This is the reason why so many members of the United States senate pay so little attention to the wishes and the rights of the people. Such men rely upon the special interests whose pliant tools they are to buy members of the legislature and secure seats in the senate despite the wishes of the people. The result is that we have senators who know all about what the corporations and the trusts want, but who know nothing and care less about what the people want. This evil can only be remedied by a primary election.

Initiative and Referendum

The plank in the democratic platform which I have just read also commits the democratic party to the initiative and referendum wherever practicable. The man who fights this measure must place himself in the attitude of fighting the democratic party. Mr. Bryan is the ablest advocate of the referendum plan. The man who says that he is for Bryan and yet is against the referendum will have to explain to the people how he can be for a man and at the same time be opposed to his principles. The object of the referendum is to fix the responsibility of the officials to the people. When it is placed in our new constitution as it certainly will be by the democrats, we will hear nothing of lobbyists at the capital. Their occupation will be gone. They cannot afford to purchase corrupt members of the legislature to defeat good laws and to pass bad laws, because behind corrupt legislature will stand an incorruptable people, with the power to enact good laws defeated in the legislature and to repeal bad laws passed by the legislature.

But I will not argue this question now because the democratic party is fully committed to it and because no man will have the hardihood to come before our people and say that he is for Bryan and yet opposed to one

of the principal reforms for which Mr. Bryan stands. The principle upon which the referendum is based is the sovereignty of the citizen. Before the creation of trusts there was no necessity for this provision. Then the will of the people was supreme. But since trusts have bought up legislatures as though they were articles of merchandise, we must have the referendum to check their corrupting influence.

Announces Candidacy

Next to the love of my own family, the thing that I most value on earth is the respect, confidence and good will of the people among whom I live and whom I am proud to call my friends. Next to the support of my own family the thing I desire most is the well being, freedom and happiness of the people. God pity the man whose heart does not beat in sympathy with his fellow men, and who has never tasted the joy which comes from human fellowship. It matters not how much money he may have accumulated or how much power he may possess his life is a dismal failure and is like some blasted ruin with the mournful motto inscribed over its portals, "Thy glory has departed."

I deem it to be a noble thing for any man to desire to be of benefit to his fellow men and to aspire to public honors at their hands. I know of no good and sufficient reason why any one should be ashamed of, or seek to deny such an ambition. If a man desires to enjoy the confidences of the people he should take them into his confidence and be truthful, frank, and honest in his dealings with them. These being my views I will state that I am a candidate to represent Oklahoma as one of her senators in the United States senate. While I frankly state this yet I will also say that I would not have become a candidate if I did not believe that a majority of my fellow democrats desire me to be one of their senators. I have no desire to force myself upon the democratic party. The interests of organized democracy are superior to the ambitions of any man or the pretensions of any section. If the result shall show that the majority of my brother democrats desire some one else I will cheerfully bow to their will and will loyally support the man of their choice.

But this decision must come from the people and not from a lot of machine politicians. We might as well have a good understanding at the start. I am unalterably opposed to all secret rings, caucuses and combinations. I will not be a party to any such arguments, but will fight them to the last. I believe that each candidate should stand or fall upon his individual merits. The question of the merits of each candidate should be left alone to the people. It is my purpose to treat all candidates with courtesy and respect but I have not made and I will not make any entangling alliances with a single candidate. I want to be on friendly terms with all candidates and will be if fair treatment to all can accomplish this. The principle upon which I am a candidate is that the people are sovereign and that they need no master.

I expect to be misrepresented and abused. Unfortunately there are men in every community who resort to this kind of warfare. But I have too much confidence in the sense of justice and fair play of the people to believe for one moment that they will endorse a campaign of misrepresentation and abuse. It is an easy thing to impugn motives and to call hard names. It is another and a different thing to advance hard arguments. I intend to keep my temper, of which unfortunately I have too much, and abstain from the use of hard names and I will let the people judge as to whether I can advance hard arguments.

Bound to Neither Section Nor Class

I am not the candidate of any section, any secret influence or of any ring or combination. I am simply one of the people. I am not under the least obligation present or past to any influence antagonistic to the rights and interests of the people. Politically speaking I acknowledge no masters save the people. I am not a sudden convert to these views but have advocated them ever since I became a man. In the event of my election I will be a senator of the entire state. It matters not how poor any man or woman may be or how humble his or her position in life may be I will want all to feel that they are free to approach me with reference to any matter connected with the duties of the

office with the perfect assurance that they will receive respectful attention and that I will earnestly consider any matter submitted to my judgment. An officer has no right to make any distinction among the people in the discharge of his official duties. The man who looks up to the rich and down upon the poor, who bootlicks the influential and despises the humble has no right to expect to receive honors at the hands of the people.

Some say that I am too common. What would become of the uncommon class if it were not for the common people? If more common men were placed in office with common ideas in their heads there would not be so many uncommon things done which common people cannot understand, and which grind them like grain beneath the upper and the nether stone. My friends, I declare to you that the men and women who do the work which makes this world worth living in are God's aristocracy. In fact there is no aristocracy save that of the heart, and there are no rightful patents of nobility save those which have been signed by the hand of God.

Entertaining these views I would not value the office which I seek unless it came to me as the unthought expression of the confidence and good will of the people. If I accepted this place from a lot of machine politicians they would be my masters and I would be their slave. This I will never consent to become.

A Strict Constitutionalist

As I am asking this place at the hands of the people it is right that I should state my views upon national questions.

In the first place I am an advocate of the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

The Tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States expresses my political faith, so far as national politics is concerned. It says:— "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

This is the Tenth Commandment from the people. The doctrine of secession was shot to death upon the field of battle and no one desires to revive it. But the reserved rights of the states and of the people still live and the recognition of these reserved rights is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the sovereignty of the citizen and to prevent the destruction of our free institutions, and the consolidation of all power into the hands of the United States government, and the ultimate creation of a strong centralized despotism.

I want no man's support upon the basis of any misunderstanding as to my views. So far as I am concerned I would not want, neither would I accept the place if it came to me as the result of the least misrepresentation or concealment of my views.

So if I am one of your senators I will not vote for a single measure which interferes with the reserved rights of the states or of the people. In other words I will only support those measures which are within the powers delegated by the Constitution to the United States. If a necessity for further power on the part of the United States should be made to appear, I will vote for an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people and let them say whether they are willing to delegate this additional power. If they adopt such an amendment I will oppose the exercise of such power. If you want some one who will vote differently from this, I say frankly to you that you should oppose my election. I want to have a perfect understanding before your choice is expressed. Then no one can complain at the course which I will pursue if given this position.

It is my deliberate judgment that the Constitution of the United States is the power of an attorney, or charter from the states and the people to the United States, and that as all grants of power should be strictly construed, this doctrine should apply to the construction of the Constitution. Herein lies the fundamental difference between republicanism and democracy. Democracy demands the strict construction of the Constitution. Republicanism claims to stand for the doctrine of a liberal construction of the Constitution. This doctrine has so degenerated into a loose construction of the Constitution until the Constitution is now largely looked upon by re-

publican leaders as only useful in helping to defeat some measure to which they are opposed. In other words, when they are opposed to a measure they then become strict constructionists, and talk of the sanctity of the Constitution. When they are in favor of a measure they never refer to the Constitution, but are loud in their declarations of what they are pleased to call manifest destiny, or the implied powers of the United States or a thousand and one other catchy sentences to mislead and deceive the people. I am for the strict construction of the Constitution, whether it aids or defeats, a measure to which I may be favorable.

This is not only the letter and the spirit of the Constitution itself, but it is supported by the soundest reason. The Constitution clearly states the powers delegated to the United States. To this extent the states and the people have parted with their sovereignty and the power of the United States is supreme. As to the powers not delegated by the Constitution the states and the people are sovereign, and the United States is powerless. This clearly marks the boundary line between the dual system of government which we have and prevents conflicts and confusion. Each is sovereign within the sphere of its powers. The difference is this: The United States has only delegated powers and its authority is limited to those powers delegated. The power of the states is original. It extends to all matters not surrendered or delegated to the United States. Without this rule clearly drawn constant uncertainty and conflicts would exist, and as power is always selfish, and is constantly seeking to perpetuate and aggrandize itself, the United States being the strongest would gradually usurp the powers of the states and of the people until state governments would exist in form only, and the sovereignty of the citizen would become a by-word and a reproach.

Another reason supporting the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is that if Congress had general jurisdiction to legislate as it pleased, the task imposed would be beyond the possibility of human achievement. Think of the vast extent of our country, and of its nearly one hundred millions of people, and of the incalculable variety and volume of its business interests, and it will at once be seen that if Congress were to remain in session night and day, from one end of the year to the other, it would not be possible to take care of the interests and protect the rights of the people. The very necessity of our condition requires divided jurisdiction in government among us. Laws that are a necessity in one locality would work the greatest injustice in other localities.

My friends, my mind is fully made up that the Constitution of the United States should be strictly construed, and if you elect me as one of your senators, I will consider all public questions from this standpoint. It will also be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to do all in my power to give full force and effect to the grants of power contained in the Constitution to the end of the people, without distinctions as to wealth or poverty, or influence or want of power, shall receive equal justice, equal opportunity, equal encouragement and equal protection. Every one should look with confidence to the law for protection in all his rights.

Regulation of Inter-State Commerce. I have not time today to take up each grant of power in the Constitution and discuss it in detail. But I will briefly state my views upon the most important questions now before Congress. Section 8 of the Constitution, under the head of the general powers of Congress, says:—Congress shall have the power "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes." This is a clear surrender of power by the states and the people upon these subjects, to the United States. The states are powerless to regulate such matters. That power is vested exclusively in Congress. Congress cannot fail to exercise this power for the protection of the people without being recreant to the trust which has been confided to it. Beginning and the end of Congress is all power to regulate commerce. But word regulate is not a technical word but has a meaning known to Webster says that it means— "to adjust by rule, method or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction"

to subject to governing principles of law." Then as to the commerce mentioned in the Constitution, the power of Congress is exclusive and absolute. As to all other classes of commerce the same may be said of the powers of the states. The states cannot interfere with the regulation of commerce with foreign nations or with commerce among the states, or with the Indian Tribes. Congress cannot go one hair's breadth beyond the delegation of the power above enumerated. To grant a power is to impose the duty of exercising that power for the purpose for which it was granted. Commerce between the states and with foreign nations is with few exceptions of minor importance, carried on by corporations. So if Congress must regulate such commerce, it must also regulate the corporations which carry this commerce.

There is no logical escape from this position. The member of commerce who does not to the best of his ability, attempt to give full force and effect to this grant of power, is either an imbecile, a coward or a traitor. But there are those who claim that Congress has no more right to say to a corporation carrying passengers and freight between the states, and to and from foreign nations, how much they must charge for such service, than it would have to say to a merchant who receives his goods from another state or from a foreign nation, how much he must charge for his merchandise. This assumption is based upon the position that the government cannot rightfully interfere with the private business of individuals is correct. But the assumption that corporations carrying such commerce are subject to the same rules as are individuals in private business, does great violence to the truth. In the first place these corporations obtain from the people their charters and the grant of the extraordinary powers with which they are clothed upon the ground that they are common carriers and public highways. They thereby assume the duty of serving the public and of treating all classes, persons and sections alike and of furnishing the same service for the same price to all. In one sense they are like private business transactions, because they are owned and operated by private individuals. But in another and broader view, they are public servants. In other words every member of society has the right to demand equal facilities, equal service and equal treatment at their hands.

Let me see if I cannot make this so plain that even these boys here can understand me. I own a lot and home in Ada. My neighbor, Tom Chambliss, is a merchant. He comes to me and says, "Henry I want to purchase the lot on the back of your place to build a store room on." I would reply, "Tom, I would like to accommodate you but I have no more land than I need for the yard, garden and orchard. A fact I would like to increase the size of my lot so that I could have a patch of wheat every winter for my cow to graze upon." This would end the matter. But the next day a stranger comes and says: "We are going to build a new line of railroad into Ada, and the survey runs through your lot. I have come to see if I cannot agree with you upon the damage you will sustain, so that I may settle with you." I reply: "Yesterday a friend and a neighbor, Tom Chambliss, attempted to purchase a few feet off the back end of my place to build a store room on. I declined to sell it to him because I needed it. Now if I would not sell it to him to build a store room on I certainly will not sell any of my lot to you to build a railroad on. The noise, the smoke, and the danger of getting my wife or children hurt or killed will not permit me to sell any part of my lot to you for such a purpose." He would say, "Well, I have done all that the law requires me to do. I see that we cannot agree. I will report you to the court, and have a commission appointed to assess the damages, and we will build through your property whether you are willing or not." I say: "I do not know what the court has to do with my private property. I can do with it as I please, so long as I do not use it to injure other people." He says, "That would be true were it not for the fact that society could not be maintained unless private interests are compelled to yield to the public necessities. Now a public highway is a public necessity. We are a public highway. You must therefore yield to the public good. The law clothes us with the right of eminent domain, and we can go wherever we please, and we please to take your lot and you can't help yourself." Upon investigation I find out that he was right in what he said.

Now my friend, is it not true that, as these corporations get their charters upon the ground that they are common carriers, public highways, and public servants, that the law which creates them is in duty bound to see that they live up to their charter rights, duties and obligations. Just as God, the creator, is greater than man, the creature, even so the law, the creator, is greater than the corporation, the creature. If corporations can appeal to the law for a tribunal to force you to give up your property, upon the ground that it is for the public good, where is the justice, or the logic of denying that if you cannot agree with this corporation as to what you shall pay it, for the quasi-public service from it, the law should provide a tribunal to which you can appeal from justice? Is this right, or is this wrong? You are jury, what do you say about it? Turn this matter over in your minds and you will see that I am right.

I show that an effort has been made to create the impression that I am the owner of the corporations. No one has ever heard me express the least opposition to a single corporation that lived up to its charter obligations, that was honestly conducted, and that observed the law. All honest men are entitled to the protection of the law whether they are operating as private individuals or as members of a corporation. If any man has an honest business, he is entitled to a drop of honest bread in the same measure as to the honest man who desires to injure

any honest business enterprise which is legitimately conducted. The man that I am after are the ones who seek under the cover of corporation charters, to steal the sweat from the brow of honest labor, and to rob and bankrupt unsuspecting and helpless widows and orphans with their brazen faced rascality. Such sham corporations as these should be stamped out of existence, and all connected with them should be sent to the penitentiary. This is the front, the head, the sum and substance of my offending. Recent disclosures place beyond a doubt the fact that the people have been most shamelessly plundered and enslaved by corporations. Our fathers established a government of, by and for the people, but owing to the wicked and selfish devices of men, things have come to such a pass that now our government is largely of corporations, for corporations and by corporations. Corporations should be forced to attend to their legitimate business, keep out of politics, and obey the law. When they do this they should be protected and encouraged. When they do not do this they should be forced to do it.

As many of our people are new about to vote for the first time, a definition of what a corporation is may be of value to some by helping them to understand this matter. There are two kinds of persons. First, a natural person. Second, an artificial person. A natural person is a human being. An artificial person is a creation of the law. Now then, a corporation is an artificial person composed of an association of natural persons acting together under a charter issued by authority of law for the purpose of accomplishing some legal end. So you see there is nothing wrong with a proper corporation. Why, my friends, I see many members of the Farmers' Union here today. Did you ever stop to think that you are operating under a charter issued by authority of law, for the accomplishment of a lawful purpose, and that therefore, you are yourselves, members of a corporation? We must discriminate between the legal and the illegal, the just and the unjust. I do not want to hurt your feelings, for I know and respect the integrity of your purpose and you have, as you know, my sympathy in all laudable undertakings; but I want to say that you cannot afford to be mistaken about this matter.

We must not act hastily, and upon anything except bottom facts, and strictly in accordance with absolute justice? If we do, we may be like the one-eyed horse, who shied off the bridge and was drowned in the stream below. I said a while ago, and I repeat it, the man who does that which he denounces in others, is a worse man than the one he is fighting. My friends, I want to say that you cannot afford to denounce all corporations unless you first surrender your own charter and cease to be a corporation yourselves. This you will and ought not to do. Then let us patiently discriminate about these matters. I sympathize with the farmers because from personal experience and lifelong associations with them I know their true condition, their wants, their necessities, and their aspirations. I know that the farmer gives value received for everything that he gets out of the ground, for I have tried it myself. Therefore the farmers have fewer inducements to, and opportunities for, dishonesty than any other class. I know that the farmers stand between the rest of the world and death by starvation. I believe that it is an ungrateful dog that bites the hand that feeds him. Therefore I have in my heart, and have always had there, an earnest desire to do all in my power to encourage and assist my farmer friends and kinsmen. Friendship should be brave as well as strong, and I would not hesitate to tell you, in a kind manner, when I thought that you were mistaken, just as quickly as I would compliment you when I thought that you were right. So I want to say to you that we should follow the scriptural injunction, and "Prove all things,—hold fast to that which is good,—abstain from the least appearance of evil." It is only by pursuing this course that we can reasonably hope to accomplish any good for ourselves and for humanity. I know that this is our earnest purpose and desire. Let us be as ready to applaud what is honest and right as we are to condemn and punish that which is dishonest and wrong. In our present state of civilization we cannot get along without legal corporations. There are many charitable, educational and benevolent institutions, and business enterprises which can be far better conducted by corporations than by private enterprise.

But this is no reason why we should turn the country over to corporations. On the contrary the great opportunities and powers which corporations possess to wrong and oppress the people should at once suggest to every reflecting mind and honest heart that the most stringent regulations and restrictions should be thrown around them to prevent the possibility of their becoming public masters, when their charters were granted solely upon the ground that they were to be public servants.

We must not forget that there are two sides to this corporation question. For instance, think for a moment what your condition would be if we were without railroads. What would you do with your surplus crops? Or again, what would you do if you were deprived of the opportunity of purchasing the many articles of merchandise which are brought to your very doors by these same railroads? The truth is that they are a necessity to all classes. Justice and personal interest join in demanding that railroads and all other useful corporations should be treated fairly. They should be forced to live up to their charter duties and obligations, obey the law and keep out of politics, and they should also be protected and encouraged. If any one wants to inaugurate a system of destructive legislation against any useful and honestly conducted corporation, I serve notice on you now and here that you had better oppose my election to the United States Senate, for if elected, I will fight the spirit of communism as uncompromisingly as I will the corruptness of the regulation of corporations not for their destruction, unless they persist in pursuing such a course as

shall endanger the rights and liberties of the people.

I also serve notice on all corporations that in fighting such reasonable and just regulation, and in attempting to uphold those who violate the law, they alone will be responsible for the consequences which will certainly ensue. The spirit of 1776 is not dead in the land. We are the worthy sons of a noble and glorious ancestry. The people will not allow themselves and their children to wear the gilded chains of commercial slavery. They now know the hand that has robbed them. They now see the arm that is scourging their wives and children. If relief does not come by peaceful methods of reformation as it should come, it will come in the blood and carnage of revolution. Then the vampires who now have their deadly fangs deeply fastened in the vitals and are sucking the life's blood from the hearts of the people, will be rudely awakened from their fancied security and will be terrified by the shouts and the thunders and smitten by the lightnings and will be empowered upon the wrath of a long suffering, but finally thoroughly aroused, determined and desperate people. Then no discrimination will be made in the minds of an angry people but the just and the legal will suffer with the unjust and the illegal. The only way in which government ownership of all public utilities can be avoided is by adopting fair, just and reasonable government regulation of corporations. Farmers Organized Government Control.

I do not wonder that some men are so much opposed to the organization of the farmers. They know that the agitation of the question of government control of corporations carrying interstate commerce was started in the Grange. This led to the institution of suits known in legal history as the "Granger Cases," which found their way to the Supreme Court of the United States, and were there decided in favor of the contention of the Grange. Here we find the fulfillment of the prophecy of the immortal Jefferson. He declared that the time would come when the country would be so honeycombed with the spirit of commercialism that the farmers would be the last refuge and defense of liberty. That time has almost come. I, for one, am glad to know that our farmers are taking a deep, personal interest in public matters. It is the most hopeful sign of the times, and the best guarantee that we have of the good government that we are going to establish and maintain in Oklahoma. They do not desire to injure or oppress any honest and useful class. All that they want is good government, which will give equal opportunity, equal protection and equal encouragement to all alike. They are opposed to granting special privileges and immunities to any class or to any man. They are demanding equal and exact justice to all. This is democracy pure and simple, and to this demand with all of my mind and soul I give most hearty assent.

The People Will Prevail.

The man who opposes this has no right to call himself a democrat. Let no man deceive himself, the farmers and other laboring classes, without whose hard and honest work, this world would not be worth living in, are not going to stand back and allow a few self-constituted political bosses to write the constitution, and to write the party platforms, and then turn out and fight for and elect the tickets so nominated, and read the platforms afterwards. Exactly the opposite is going to occur. The people who bear the heat and burden of the day are going to be heard, and we be to the machine politician who attempts to stand in their way.

That party is going to carry the elections and rule Oklahoma, which gets the closest to the people and stays there. This is not a threat, but is a prophecy which will soon be fulfilled. People are tired and sick of voting for party names. They are going to vote for men who stand for principles, and in whose intelligence, courage and integrity they have confidence. They are not going to be lead around. The man who has always treated the people with arrogance and disdain and contempt will get no recognition from them, it matters not how condescending and friendly he may now attempt to become. Let all such parties take notice and first reform and bring forth fruits meet for repentance before they seek for recognition and honors at the hands of the democratic party.

I am glad to know that our farmers have wisely decided to keep party politics out of their organizations. It would be wrong in principle to attempt to organize a political party out of any one class of our peoples. All honest people should have equal opportunities to be heard when it comes to matters in which all are interested and no attempt should be made to ostracize any one on account of his occupation, provided only that this occupation is not inconsistent with the public good. Farmers should take part in political matters as individuals, and not in an organized manner, attempting to crowd others out. I know them too well to believe that any considerable number of them will attempt to organize a separate political party. Such conduct would not only be wrong in principle, but it is unnecessary. They are in an overwhelming majority and can secure any thing from the democratic party that they desire. Thomas Jefferson said: "Absolute acquiescence in the fairly expressed will of the majority is the vital principle of republics."

It was a proverb of our fathers that: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." So you see that liberty has a price, and that if you would eat the sweet, wholesome bread of freedom, you must pay for it with eternal vigilance. I see men here today who have known me ever since I became a man, I can appeal to them with confidence for confirmation of the statement that I am no new convert to these views, but that I have always advocated them, and sometimes to my own detriment.

We frequently hear it said that the business interests must rule this country. To this statement I give most hearty assent. But what are the business interests? Any man who by honest labor supports himself and those dependent upon him is a business man. Politics is the peoples' business. I will never agree to any definition of business interests which leaves out a single honest occupation. The poor and the humble are more interested in good government than the rich and the influential are. The rich and the influential can take care of and protect themselves. It is the weak, the poor and the humble who need the strong arm of the law as their refuge and defense. I would fight to the last any proposition which would take from the rich the right to have a voice in the government. But I demand the same opportunity for the weak, the poor and the humble. If the rich do not like our laws they can take their wealth and go where they please. But if the weak, the poor and the humble do not like the laws they must stay and take what comes, be it good or bad. The brave miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth and delves out the coal is every whit as much a business man and has as much right to a voice in the government as the mine owner has, and what is more he is a fool if he does not exercise this right for his own protection. How can you reasonably expect others to take more interest in the preservation of your rights than you take yourselves? The honest farmer, who, by his hard work, in the hot sun raises the crops which go so far toward clothing us, and who raises the food that we eat, is ten thousand times more a business man than the stock gambler who sits back in the cool shade of his office and speculates upon the crops raised by this farmer and his wife and children, and the coal dug out of the mines by the miners, and is not satisfied with this but wants to go further, and dictate the policy of the government.

Such conduct from the standpoint of democracy is rank heresy. Those who think differently are right in opposing my election to the United States Senate, for if elected, I will certainly speak, work and vote in conformity with these views. Those who so desire may call me an egotist if they please. If to first doubt and then investigate and form an opinion, and having done so, to have the courage to announce my opinions and to defend them constitutes egotism, then I am an egotist. You cannot afford to send a man to the senate who is afraid of his shadow or who is incapable of forming an intelligent opinion or is afraid or unwilling to defend it. If you want such a man, then I warn you not to support me. In fact, I do not want this place if I am to allow myself to be dictated to and wrapped around the finger like a rag, by every person who may differ with me.

The fear of making this speech too lengthy will prevent my discussing at this time many other important and interesting questions of national politics. But it will be some months before you will be called upon to express your choice for senators. I have it in mind to deliver, print and circulate among the people other speeches in which I will present my views upon other national issues so that all may know just what my views are. I want to secure this office in an open and fair fight before the people or I do not want to have it at all. I have decided views, the result of a life of patient and careful investigation and I want to let the people know what those views are. I will state further that in the event of my election it is my purpose to speak in off years to the people and to render to them as my employers an account of my stewardship and to get their views so that I can be in fact as well as in name their true and faithful representative. They wear the shoes and the shoes should be made to fit and according to their wishes. I have some decided views upon purely state questions, but I will not discuss state questions for the reason that this will be the duty of the candidates for state offices. If I were to take part in the discussion of purely state questions my time would be so much taken up that I could not give that time and attention to national questions which their importance demands. So I trust that my friends will excuse me from the discussion of purely state matters. In order that I may properly discuss national matters.

Chickasaw-Choctaw Mineral Lands.

But there are some questions that are both state and national in their character. Take for instance the disposition of the segregated mineral lands of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. I believe that these lands should never be allowed to fall into the hands of corporations or of private persons. It is no secret that parties are now seeking to acquire these lands in order that they may build up and perpetuate a monopoly. This should never be permitted to be done. These lands should be bought by the future state at a fair price. The surface rights should be sold by the state to actual settlers and the mineral should be leased to operators upon such terms as will insure protection to the miners and that the people may be permitted to purchase coal at living prices. No railroad should be permitted to own and operate mines or engage in any business except carrying freight and passengers and should be forced to treat all alike. Some of the laws to accomplish this purpose will have to be enacted by congress and if sent to the senate I will speak, vote and work to accomplish this purpose. I know that by expressing these views I will stir up opposition. But as I have before said I intend to express my views fully, let it please or displease whom it may. The plan just explained will result in many happy homes. It means protection to the brave miners and it assures to our farmers in the short grass country the right to purchase coal upon equal terms with the speculator, without being insulted by being denounced as illegitimate dealers.

My friends, do you know why these farmers have been denied this right and have been told that they are not legitimate dealers. The reason given was because the Farmers Union sold coal to its members at actual cost. Think of it. The deeper the purchasers of coal are skinned the more legitimate the man who sells the coal becomes. We must render such conduct as illegal as it is unjust. If any man purchases coal and is ready and able to pay for it, then it is none of the operators business whether he sells it at cost or not. In the Indian Territory we have a plenty of wood for fuel. This is not true of these people living in the short grass

country. They must use coal or freeze. The cheaper they get coal the more money they will save to improve their farms with and to purchase the other necessities and comforts of life and the better business becomes in that section to all other lines of business. This is right in principle and it will benefit all other classes living in that section.

Removal of Restrictions.

Then take the matter of the alienation of lands by Indians. There is a pathetic side to this Indian question. This is their country. It was not given to them by congress but by God. They have reluctantly, more as a matter of compulsion than as a matter of persuasion, consented to surrender their tribal forms of government and become United States citizens. As a matter of common justice they are entitled to fair treatment, to a square deal, if you please, something of which they have heard much but seen little. I am unalterably opposed to depriving them of a single right. On the contrary I would enlarge their rights and place them as near as is possible upon an equal footing with their white friends and neighbors. I speak advisedly when I call them my friends. However much friction there may exist between the Indians and the United States government I rejoice to say that there is no friction between the Indian and the friendly white people of this country. We are living together upon terms of friendship and equality as we should live. Think of the manner in which congress has treated the full blood Indians. Read Section 20 of the Curtis Bill and you will find that although congress has recognized the fact that these people possess sufficient intelligence to become full-fledged United States citizens, yet they cannot leave their own land for a period of more than one year without securing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All Indians have been rightfully vested with American citizenship. But to a greater or less extent all have been deprived of their rights. They are all treated as though they were peons and imbeciles though at that.

My friends, read Section 16 of the Curtis act. You will there see that the residue of land left after allotment is completed shall be sold and that as to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, the Choctaw and Chickasaw negroes shall have the preference right to purchase this land at its appraised value. I ask the Indians what do you think of this? If any one should have a preference right to purchase this land it should have been the Indians, who are its rightful owners. The Indians were forced to divide their land with the freedmen. Not content with this, the republican party now comes and gives freedmen the preference right to purchase residue lands at their appraised value although as a matter of fact these lands may be worth many times their appraised value. How can a liberty loving and self respecting Indian vote the republican ticket in the face of this? I ask the farmers whether they are republicans or democrats what do you think of this? You will have to stand back and wait till the freedmen pick and choose, cut and carve and then you will be allowed to take what the freedmen leave. The freedmen can purchase at the appraised value. You will have to purchase what he leaves in an open market subject to competition. I challenge, impeach and denounce this as a piece of rank injustice, and shameless discrimination. Think of these things when you go to vote and remember the party has forced this upon you.

I cannot understand the logic which says that in intermarried citizen and all Indians except full bloods are competent to sell part of their land but that they are not sufficiently intelligent to sell all of their land if they so desire. I believe that all restrictions should be removed from all except fullbloods. As to the fullbloods, I believe that all power over them should be taken from the Secretary of the Interior. I am opposed to government at long range. The closer a government is brought to the people the more responsible it will become to the rights and interests of the people. There are some fullbloods who do need protection. I would commit this matter to the courts of the future state. These courts will try all other matters relating to property, character, liberty and life. If a full blood desires to have his restrictions removed let him apply to the proper court. The judge will be in a better position to determine this matter than the Secretary of the Interior. If after hearing the witnesses and questioning the applicant the judge is satisfied that he is a person of ordinary intelligence and business capacity his restrictions can be removed, just as the courts now remove the disabilities of minors upon a proper showing. If this does not appear, then the court can appoint a receiver and order the sale of a sufficient quantity of land to enable the balance to be improved and have this done under the direction of the receiver. To my mind this would place the Indian upon an equality with his white neighbor and friend. The idea that the Indians are a set of fools and that they need a master is a gross perversion of the truth. With a few exceptions they are competent to transfer their own business. It is an insult to them to place this stigma of inferiority upon them. It is the refinement of cruelty to those who are not competent to say that this land is yours but you cannot get any benefit from it without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior cannot possibly give personal attention to these matters. They are referred to some clerk who owes his position to political influence rather than to his competency. Let us bring power close to the people and place it in the hands of those who are upon the ground and who know the people and enjoy their confidence. What profiteth a full blood if he owneth three hundred and twenty acres of land and freezeeth or starveth to death. The present system will work a great hardship upon the Indian and will retard the development of the country. It will also result in the land being so butchered up that when it can be sold its value will be largely impaired. My position is not to force the sale of land, but it is to give the Indian the same rights and opportunities that the white man enjoys. As this land is sold it will become subject to taxation and thus the burden

of supporting the state government will be lightened. My fellow countrymen, these are some of my views. I frankly submit them to you for your consideration.

Plan for the Party Press.

There is one other matter which I wish to discuss at this time and then I will be through for the present. If our country were small and our population sparse and if our interests were free from complications, then we could get along without political parties. But such is not the case. There are classes among us who are thoroughly organized and who are seeking to secure the control of the government to prostitute it to their own selfish purposes. This requires organization upon the part of the people to secure the defeat of the selfish and nefarious plans of their political enemies. This makes political parties an absolute necessity. We simply cannot get along without properly organized political parties. I believe in the principles of democracy which stand for equal rights, equal encouragement, equal opportunity and equal protection to all and special privileges and immunities for none. This is the reason why I place the interests of organized democracy above the ambition of any man. I am doing all in my power to see that the democratic party is organized upon principles of justice, equity and fair play to all. If you believe in these principles it is your duty to help in this great and noble work. It matters not what your past party affiliations may have been. You should not imitate the Chinaman who lives alone in the past. You should live for the present and the future. You should not be controlled by your prejudices but you should be governed by your intelligence and your patriotism. If you believe in democratic principles the place to advocate those principles is in the democratic party. You can make what you please of the democratic party. But if you stand back and allow those who are honestly fighting your battles to be defeated for the want of your assistance you will deserve nothing better than that which you will certainly receive. I cannot too strongly impress upon your minds the necessity of action, firm, intelligent, patriotic and determined action on your part.

In order that you may be kept fully informed as to what is going on it is of the utmost importance that you should subscribe for democratic papers. Stand up for those papers which stand up for your rights. Take your local democratic paper. Ask it to club with the Commoner. This will enable you to get the national as well as the local news at small cost. Subscribe for some democratic paper of general circulation over the future state. This will enable you to keep informed as to state matters. You cannot properly discharge your duty as a citizen without this information. Not only be a democrat in name but, what is far better, be a reading, a thinking and a working democrat. This is not only your privilege but it is also your duty. You cannot overestimate the power and influence of the press. It is a regular visitor, full of the very information which you will most need. When fighting the infamous and odious Alien and Sedition Laws, which were intended to muzzle the press, Thomas Jefferson said: "It were better to have a free press without a government than that it were to have a government without a free press." My friends, a free government cannot be maintained without a free press. The democratic press advocates the vital principles of good government. It is not right that this press should go without recognition and reward. You cannot put your money to a better use than by liberally supporting the democratic press of the future state.

In conclusion I desire to say to you that if you see fit to honor me with your support and to elevate me to the high position of United States Senator, I will not only be proud of it as a manifestation of your confidence and good will, but I will endeavor to so discharge the important duties which it imposes as to merit a continuance of your approval and support. In earnest of my desire to secure the verdict of the people upon the principles which I advocate, I am going to have this address printed and distributed among the people. Any one who desires to assist me in this work can secure, without cost, as many copies as he can distribute, by writing to me at Ada. I probably will be in the field speaking to the people, but your letter will receive a prompt reply with as many copies as you desire. I now have over 22,000 names on my mailing list to whom copies will be sent. But I desire to place a copy of this address in the hands of every voter in the future state who desires to read it.

My friends, I again thank you for your patient and courteous attention. Notwithstanding the dark and stormy period through which we have passed and the discussions which have prevailed among us, I thank God that I have lived to see the time when Americans no longer hate each other on account of differences of opinion or on account of the section of the country from which we come. A splendid future is before us. The glorious sun of patriotism is rising in the eastern horizon and is dissipating the black clouds of sectional hate and partisan bitterness. All of the signs of the times point to the fact that a realignment is taking place among the people upon the basis of principle. I feel confident that the people are going to make a determined and successful effort to regain their lost control of the government, and that in 1908 we will triumphantly elect to the presidency the greatest living democrat and the most consistent and illustrious living American—that citizen without reproach—William Jennings Bryan, the people's friend and the ablest advocate of true democracy since the days of the immortal Jefferson. I was for him in 1896. I was for him in 1900. I am for him now. Why? Because he is the living embodiment of the rights of the people and has always lived close to the throbbing heart of humanity. I am for him because "the common people hear him gladly." My friends, listen—as we help the helpless, as we succor the needy, as we labor to build up the cause of humanity, we are but imitating the divine example and to this extent only can we approximate the divine character.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Quality and the best for the lowest price. We are buying and selling only merchandise that will give satisfaction to our customers, and meet all competition on quality and price, but we do not destroy other people's business. We have laid a foundation that is increasing our business by selling the right goods at the right time and at a satisfactory price. Merit is the trade mark of success. Better values at the price is the true test of cheapness. CASH—NO CREDIT TO ANYONE.

Fine Crockery

We just added to this department a new feature, the Colonial Gold Decorated Dinner Ware. The prices we intend putting on them will label them as bargains without our telling you.

Colonial Gold Decorated Cups and Saucers, 10c each or 60c a set.



7 inch plates of the same ware, gold decorated, 60c set.

10 inch platters, gold decorated, 15c each.

7 inch oval meat and vegetable dishes, 15c each.

Besides this line you will find many other dining room and kitchen necessities, convenient for inspection, all priced in plain figures.

Stoneware

We are selling Stoneware dirt cheap.

Milk Pans or Crock, 1 gallon, usual price 10c, our price 6c

Milk Pans or Crock, 2 gallon, usual price 20c, our price 12c

Tall jars, up to and including six gallon sizes, cost you 6c per gallon. You will find the tall jars particularly nice for putting up your kraut and pickles, etc.

6 gallon tall jars, usual price 60c, our price 36c

This shows you the saving nearly half.

Our Stationery

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This is, has been and will be one of the most successful in the store. We sell pens, ink, mullage, glue, composition books, ledgers, journals, day books, tablets both for pencil and ink, ruled and unruled, 5c.

We also in this department keep slates, slate pencils, school boxes and school supplies.

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Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

The City of Ada, a Citadel of Democracy

"Fair Daughter of Dame Nature's Agricultural Bounty"—
A Section Where Democrats Grow, and Everything
Else Grows, Save the Negroes.

THE city of Ada is built upon four picturesque slopes in the northeastern section of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, at the intersection of the southwestern division of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad with the Atoka-Oklahoma line of the M. K. & T.

Sixteen years ago Ada became a postoffice, but until six years ago it was a tiny, remote hamlet whose hills had never echoed the shriek of the locomotive. With the building of the Frisco in 1900 the real history of the town begins. It has experienced that phenomenal growth only to be observed in the big, roomy, resourceful West. From a frontier trading post of 180 inhabitants it has sprung into a city of 4,600 souls, covering an area of 720 acres. Under the present political arrangement Ada is the recording town for the 16th Recording District of the Territory, with a federal court, and undoubtedly under statehood organization it will become a county seat.

Notwithstanding Ada's progress has been such that it has not a rival within a radius of some forty miles, it is by no means through growing; its ambitions are high and insistent to extend still further the sphere of prestige. Chiefly to new railroads does it look for the realization of its hopes. And the roads are coming. Besides the two railways mentioned above, the Oklahoma Central is now building from Chickasha, I. T., to Paris, Texas, and in a few weeks will be in operation, giving a new line to the northwest and the southeast. Also the requisite \$15,000 bonus has been subscribed to secure the junction of the Canadian Midland and the Canadian Southern, a vast system projected to traverse the continent, on the one hand from Kansas City to El Paso, on the other from Winnipeg, Canada, to Galveston, and eventually on to Panama. The former line, the Midland, is under contract to have in operation the division between Wagoner, I. T., and Lawton, Ok., by way of Ada, before September 1, 1907. The completion of this system, with its five projected outlets, will give Ada a total of eleven outlets, making it a railroad center unrivalled in the Southwest. These are not dreams, but tangible contractual assets.

It is common for the loyal citizen, wherever he may live, to praise the richness of the soil in his section; so common is the custom that unverified boasts and boasts are no longer credited by the public. Here are some facts: Long before the coming of the white man and the beginning of the agricultural development, the Indian country was looked upon as a land of fabulous fertility. The section surrounding Ada early became a favorite settlement with the red man, for here he found good water and good grass. A few years ago when these lands were allotted the bulk of the Chickasaws who had wandered off to the Choctaw and Creek nations flocked hither and chose allotments on the wide, fertile prairies and in the alluvial valleys. And with them came many Choctaws. As a result this section has an unusually dense Indian population. However, be it understood the Indians constitute, altogether, a small proportion of the present total population. To illustrate, with a total population of more than 225,000, the Chickasaw nation contains only 7,500 Indians. The wisdom of the Indians who settled hereabouts has been shown, latterly, by the bountiful harvests following the white man's plow.

The Ada country is essentially agricultural in character. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, various kinds of provender plants, fruits and berries, all grow admirably. In fact to summarize the agricultural adaptations of this section, one must catalogue the whole infinite variety of vegetation in the temperate zone.

Cotton, however, is the product preeminent. Sixty thousand bales of the staple valued at \$3,000,000, were compressed at Ada in 1905. Of this fourteen thousand bales were marketed in the streets of Ada.

Though the cattleman is fast moving westward to give way to the farmer, stock raising has by no means become in this section an industry of the past. During the last year cattle and hogs to the value of \$170,000 were shipped from Ada.

Notwithstanding agriculture is the leading resource, the timber and mineral resources are appreciable. Six hundred square miles of the territory is exclusively tributary to Ada. Ninety-five per cent of this is tillable. Three-fourths consists of rich, rolling prairie. Bordering the many streams are forests of oak, hickory, ash, bois d'arc and walnut of great commercial value.

The natural wealth does not stop at the surface. This section has long been considered within the gas and oil belt. The indications are unmistakable, although as yet there has been no development along this line. Also in great abundance are to be found lime rock and building lime-stone, fire and brick clay, oolite building rock and rose and gray oolite marbles. This oolite is of beautiful texture and is so named because of its resemblance to fish eggs petrified.

The city of Ada contains: three national banks with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$200,000; two trust companies with combined capitalization of \$70,000; two express agencies; cotton oil mill; cotton compress; four cotton gins; one flour mill; ice cream factory; ice factory; bottling works; steam laundry; one daily and three weekly newspapers; five hotels, one of them a modern brick; thirteen dry goods stores, seven of them carrying general merchandise; six grocery stores and a railroad commissary; one wholesale grocery; six hardware houses; three furniture dealers; one shoe store; one queensware and two variety stores; one harness house; five drug stores; five millinery stocks; three restaurants; five confection and cold drinks dealers; one news stand; four meat markets; two second hand stores; two bakeries; two undertakers; seven barber shops, with a total of twenty chairs; one plumber; two tinner; four billiard and pool halls; five wagon yards; six blacksmith shops; three lumber yards; five livery stables; two feed stores; two jewelers; five real estate brokers; four insurance agencies; three dentists; fourteen physicians; twenty-eight attorneys.

The religious, the educational and the social atmosphere in Ada is excellent. There are six churches: two Baptist, one Methodist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, all well organized and strong for righteousness in the community.

The public schools have been built up to a high state of efficiency. Two large commodious buildings now accommodate the 900 pupils and the school board is planning to erect a third, a modern high school structure.

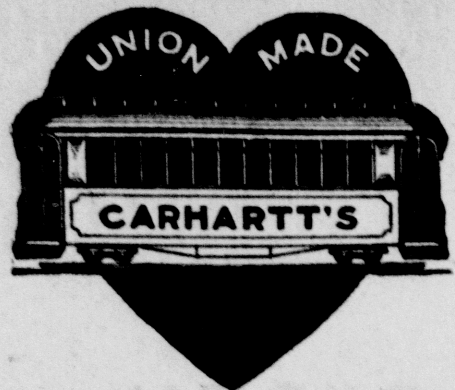
Besides various auxiliary church societies, three women's clubs help foster the social and aesthetic side of life in Ada. Each of the three is composed of an enthusiastic, loyal membership and is a genuine factor for culture in the community.

Fraternal orders are represented in Ada by the following lodges: four departments of Masonry; I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; Red Men; M. W. A.; W. O. W.; U. B. C. J. of A. Besides, there are the Order of the Eastern Star, Pocahontas Council and the Woodman Circle for the women. All these, through their social, beneficial and charity features, constitute a potent factor for good.

The conditions of the finances of the municipality is something to be proud of. The city has been fortunate in having, throughout its history, good officials. It has its own system of waterworks, with a bountiful well supply; has good streets and sidewalks; maintains an efficient police and sanitary force, and the council is now taking steps to construct a first class sanitary sewerage system. On a tax valuation of \$967,000—which is low—the tax rate is only two per cent. The city's bonded indebtedness is only \$45,000 and it has an excellent credit abroad.

Ada's high status and brilliant prospects are the result of no boom, but of gradual, substantial growth. Its people are not windy boomers; they are simply practical, progressive builders. What has been accomplished is largely attributable to a commercial club composed of sound, sagacious business men who are ever alert and resolute for the city's good. They have built well, but are never content; upon each achievement they plan to pile another.

It is a good city to locate in, to live in, to delve and grow in. And it is being watched from afar. Ada is the cynosure of the Southwest.



Mid-Summer



CLEARING SALE

Twice a Year We Hold These Sales

It's simply a business proposition. We don't want to carry over stock. Styles change and fabrics and leathers do not improve with age. When you come here next Spring for Dry Goods, Clothing and Oxfords we do not want to show you the same old goods, AND WE WON'T. THEY MUST GO. We want shelf room for our fall stock. Must have it, so out goes all our spring and summer goods. We say OUT THEY GO, because the prices named below will make them go.

Our fall goods are beginning to arrive now, and this clean-up sale must be hurried through. Every item of summer merchandise must be closed out by August 25. Each day we will have some article of merchandise at some extra special price. Watch the News.

DRY GOODS	FURNISHINGS	OXFORDS
5c Lawns 3 1-2c One lot, light and dark ground, with neat figures, our 5c Lawn, per yard..... 3 12c	\$1.50 Cluett Shirts 95c One lot odd sizes, this summer styles in Cluett Peabody shirts which are \$1.50 everywhere. To clean up in this sale, each..... 95c	\$1.00 Slippers 50c About 50 pair Childs and Misses Kid slippers, regular price \$1.00, sizes 6 1-2 to 13 1-2, per pair..... 50c
7 1-2c Lawn 5c "Almera Batiste," five pieces, neat figures, 7 1-2c Lawn 5c	75c Mohair Shirts 35c One lot men's size 14 1/2 and 15 mohair front shirts, 75c values, each..... 35c	\$1.00 Slippers 75c One lot Childs Slippers, 5 to 8, patent tip, blucher ties, regular price \$1.00, pair..... 75c
8 1-3c Dimity 5c "Francesca Dimity," 4 pieces, 8 1-3c, black figured, yd 5c	35c Shirts and Drawers 18c One lot men's 35c tape bound, pearl button, nice quality, Balbriggan shirts and drawers, each..... 18c	\$1.35 Misses Ties \$1.00 One lot Misses \$1 35 kid blucher ties, sizes 8 1 2 to 1 1-2 \$1
12 2-2c Lawns 7 1-2c "San Toy Batiste," 10 pieces, excellent quality, light colors, pinks, blues and reds, 12 1-2c cloths, per yard..... 7 12c	25c String Ties 15c Nice line men's silk 25c string ties, all widths and colors, each..... 15c	\$1.50 Patent Kid Slippers \$1.00 One lot Childs \$1.50 patent kid slippers, 8 1-2 to 12 \$1 00
10c Satin Stripes 7c 12 pieces 10c Pacolette Satin Stripe Lawn, assorted patterns, all nice dress styles, per yard..... 7c	50c 4-In Hand Ties 35c Included with the above lots will be a big lot of every kind of 50c 4-in-hand ties, to clean them up, each 35c	90c White Oxfords 65c One lot Childs 90c white oxfords, 5 to 8 per pair..... 65c
15c Dimity 9c 15 pieces figured and striped Dimities, per yard..... 9c	LADIES' SKIRTS	\$1.00 White Oxfords 75c One lot Misses white canvass oxfords, sizes 8 1-2 to 12 75c
15c Drape-de Pampas Cloth 12 1-2c 3 pieces, white ground with neat black stripes and figures, nice for boys shirts, ladies waists or shirt waist suits, 12 1-2c	\$2.50 Crash Skirts \$1.25 One half doz. ladies' plaid wash skirts, \$2.50 values, each..... \$1 25	\$1.25 Ladies Oxfords 85c One lot Ladies patent tip dongola oxfords, regular price \$1.25, pair..... 85c
30c 32-inch Egyptian Tissues 15c 8 pieces 32-inch pure Swiss thread Egyptian Tissues, assorted colors and stripes, an excellent value, "Warranted" and retailed everywhere for 30c per yd..... 15c	\$3.50 Plaid Skirts \$2.25 One lot our \$3.50 plaid summer outing skirts, each..... \$2 25	\$2.00 Ladies Oxfords \$1.50 One lot Ladies \$2.00 plain kid and patent kid strap slippers, (not all sizes) pair..... \$1 50
25c Silk Mull 19c 1 piece wide Cream Silk Mull, worth 25c per yard..... 19c	\$5.00 Skirts, \$3.50 One lot ladies' blue, black and champaign mohair skirts, made in the latest style, each..... \$2 50	\$3.00 Patent Oxfords \$1.85 One lot Ladies patent colt and patent kid \$3.00 oxfords \$1.85
35c Silk Mull 25c Arnold's white Silk Mull, 35c values..... 25c		\$2.50 White Duck Oxfords 1.25 Ladies \$2.50 Goodyear welt "warranted" white duck oxfords, pair..... \$1 25
35c Silk Vicerine 25c Arnold's white Silk Vicerine waistings, per yard..... 25c		2.50 Oxfords 1.75 One lot Boys \$2.50 black vici kid oxfords, 2 to 5 1-2 \$1.75
10c Gingham 5c 250 yards odd lengths, assorted styles, our 10c Gingham 5c		3.50 Patent Colt Oxfords 2.00 One lot Boys \$3.50 patent colt oxfords, 2 to 5 1-2..... \$2 00
12 1-2c Gingham 7 1-2c 250 yards 10 1 2c Toile du Nord Gingham, stripes and checks, per yard..... 7 1-2c		2.50 Southern Ties 1.85 One lot Old Gents plain toe vici kid southern tie oxfords, \$2.50 sellers, pair..... \$1 85
STRAW HATS We are going to throw away every straw hat we have after this sale; we don't want them, do you? Straw hats will be bunched together on one table. Choice for 10c, until after the sale when they will be swept out		5.00 Patent Oxfords 2.90 One lot about 30 pair Mens "All America," "J. E. Tilt" and "Mauss" oxfords ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$5.00 \$2 90
STRAW HATS		
Come to us for the Best Overalls on Earth---Waist Pants, Bib Overalls and Jumpers		

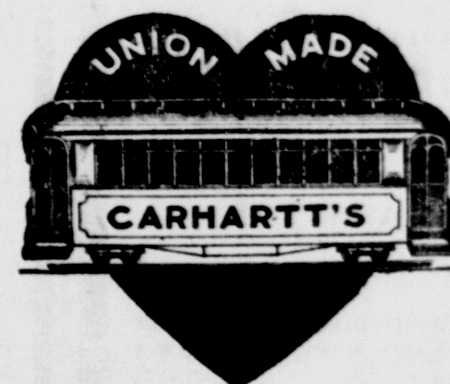
Sale Begins Wed., Aug. 15, and Continues 10 Days

We Invite You to Share These Bargains. Satisfaction Guaranteed and Money Required.



COX-GREER DRY GOODS CO.

Ada, Indian Territory.



FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

Address Delivered at Wayne, Indian Territory, July 11, 1906

BY

Henry M. Furman, of Ada, I. T.

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow-Citizens—

We stand upon the threshold of Statehood. We will soon be in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. With these rights and privileges will come imperative duties and great responsibilities. We have reached the most critical period in our development and in our history. The future welfare and happiness of millions of people for many years to come will be more or less affected by what we think, what we say, and what we do within the next few months.

How are we going to meet the issue of the hour? Are we going to do so in a spirit of sectionalism and of partisan hate? Are we going to cower and cringe like a pack of belabored hounds beneath a master's lash and do the bidding of any man or any interest? Are we in a spirit of revenge for past wrongs, going to inaugurate a system of destructive legislation toward any honest class? An affirmative answer to either of these questions will mean that we will pursue a course which will result in more human suffering, misery and woe than the tongue can express or the imagination of man can conceive. My friends, we have reached a crisis when we should all examine ourselves carefully and as true and patriotic Americans we should banish from our hearts everything except loyalty to principle. It matters not what our other differences may be, all honest, intelligent and patriotic men unite in an earnest desire for good government. Let the accomplishment of this end be our supreme purpose.

That difference of opinion as to the best means of securing good government will exist among us is not only to be expected but is also desirable. Firmness means tameness and tameness results in stagnation, corruption and death. It is the clash of ideas which brings out and elucidates the truth. But let us settle all differences of opinion upon the high ground and sure ground of patriotism and devotion to principle. We must rise to a purer atmosphere and to higher, and nobler things than sectionalism and partisan hate. The man who attempts to stir anew the smoldering embers of discord, and to revive past differences is either wanting in appreciation of the gravity of the situation or he is at heart an enemy to the best interests of society. Whatever our past differences may have been let us put them behind us. Let us unite as true Americans and as patriots and work together for the present and the future and thereby prove that we are worthy of citizenship in this great republic.

Responsibility Upon the People

Even with the wisest and most dispassionate counsels and the most united efforts our abilities will be taxed to their utmost. The kind of government which we are going to establish depends alone upon the people. If they will be watchful and take a personal interest in the discussion of all public questions and in the nomination as well as the election of all public officers and will then keep a constant and jealous eye upon all persons entrusted with power and hold each one to a strict accountability for his official actions, then we will indeed have a government of, by, and for the people, and freedom, protection, prosperity, and happiness will be ours. But my friends, if the people through their neglect to perform their duty as citizens permit the future state to be organized by machine politicians and corporation grafters we will find that a government of special privileges and immunities for the favored few will be organized, and that additional burdens will be placed upon the shoulders of the people. We are in no wise responsible for conditions which have existed among us in the past. But we will be responsible for what will exist here in the future. We may fail to do our full duty as citizens but no man can escape the responsibility which attaches to him for failing to do his duty. I wish that I could impress it upon the mind of every voter in the future state that the true responsibility for bad government lies at the foot and rests upon the shoulders of the people themselves. If the people fail to perform their duty they have no right to play the baby act and complain at others for failing to perform their duty. My fellow countrymen, the man who does that which he denounces in others is a worse man than the one he is fighting. If the people will do their entire

duty in a spirit of fairness, intelligence, firmness and patriotism, then bad government will either be impossible or it will be of but short duration. If this is not true then the people are not capable of self government and we should abolish the republic and establish a monarchy. My friends, the people must begin right if they would succeed. They must insist upon a trial by jury of all the public questions and of all candidates for office and the people, and not the ring politicians must be that jury. This is democracy, pure and simple. The man who denies this has no right to call himself a democrat. He may wear the uniform of a democrat, but at heart he is a plutocrat. No party can trample upon its ideal and be worthy of the confidence and support of the people. Let us as democrats either live up to our principles or disband.

Primary Election for All Officers. It is for this reason that I have advocated that we nominate all candidates for office in primary elections. The Declaration of Independence says that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The people are the governed. Their consent should be obtained for every thing that we do. With all of my body, mind, and soul I believe in the sovereignty of the people as a living reality and not a mere abstraction to be used for the purpose of complimenting and misleading the people. I will never be satisfied with the shadow of things. I demand the living substance of things. I look not to the future but to the present. I consider and value realities. Those who oppose primary elections say that there is no way to prevent frauds in primary elections. Think of this honest voters. See how you are insulted. This amounts to saying that you cannot be trusted, that you are wanting in intelligence, in honesty, in patriotism, and that you must have the assistance and guiding care of a lot of ring politicians to protect you against your own folly and dishonesty. God save the mark!

What law is there to protect the people from would-be political bosses and their selfish and wicked schemes? You know and every intelligent man knows that their dark practices in nominating conventions has often defeated the will of the people and resulted in the nomination of dark horses, and thus demoralized the democratic party to such an extent that the nomination convention has been repudiated and kicked out of the democratic party in nearly all, if not in all, of the states that are now safely democratic.

But we are told that the enabling act requires that our candidates for the Constitutional Convention shall be nominated in convention or by petition. This is true. But because the leaders of the republican party desire to dictate to republican voters is no reason why democrats should build up a machine and blindly follow the republicans into the vest pockets of corporations and trusts. There is no room for two republican parties in this country. There are multiplied thousands of intelligent, honest and patriotic republican voters who do not relish the idea of being led around as though they were so many prize jacks at a country fair. They love their country supremely and when they see the drift of affairs they will place country above party and will help us vindicate the supremacy of the people over machine politics. By all means let us nominate our candidates in a primary election and then present their names by petition or a nominating convention, to the officials charged with the duty of conducting the elections. This will vindicate the sovereignty of the citizen and at the same time comply with the letter of the republican enabling act.

But we are told that a nominating convention is necessary in order that an equal division of the candidates can be made so that all sections may be represented on our ticket. Can sectional trading concessions distribute the ticket more fairly than the people? Are we more interested in expediency than in principle? Is the democratic party simply organized for the purpose of distributing patronage or is it organized for the purpose of voting and enforcing the will of the people? I oppose any plan which comes between the people and their right to select their own officials. The election is only the ratification of the nomination. The selections are made in the nominations. This is the seed time. The people have the right to sow their own seed. What

would you think of the sanity of a farmer who would allow an enemy to select and plant his seed? It mattered not how hard he worked and with what intelligence and skill he cultivated his crop, when harvest time came he would reap thistles and thorns. The same in politics. There are interests among us who are making claims antagonistic to the rights of the people. They are represented by men who are versed in the arts and wiles of conventions. While the farmers and other working classes are laboring these men are planning. What show would the people have against this band of political highwaymen in this nominating convention? Let them select the seed in both parties and let the people will be whipped. I warn you, my countrymen, to be on your guard against such characters. Let them know at the start that the democratic voters will not have any master. Herein lies your only safety. If you fail to demand your rights at this critical time you will have no one to blame but yourselves. If you wake up after statehood comes and find out that you have been cheated out of your rights. Now is the time and this is your opportunity. Are you vassals, serfs or peons? If so, allow bridges to be placed in your mouths and saddles to be buckled upon your backs and invite the political bosses to mount and ride at pleasure. Are you free men and patriots? If so prove it by resisting any attempt at dictation or interference with your rights, it matters not the source from which it comes.

Entertaining these views I have accepted with pleasure many invitations which I have received to speak to the people and I only regret that I have not been able to accept all of the invitations which I have received. But I intend to keep up this fight until the last gun is fired, it matters not whose enmity I incur or whose friendship I may alienate.

The democratic national platform of 1900 contains the following plank: "We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable." As the constitution of the United States now stands we must elect our United States senators by the Legislature. Hence the necessity for a primary election to let the democrats in the legislature know whom the people want. Our senators do not represent the people directly but they represent the legislatures which elect them. This is the reason why so many members of the United States senate pay so little attention to the wishes and the rights of the people. Such men rely upon the special interests whose plant tools they are to buy members of the legislature and secure seats in the senate despite the wishes of the people. The result is that we have senators who know all about what the corporations and the trusts want, but who know nothing and care less about what the people want. This evil can only be remedied by a primary election.

Initiative and Referendum

The plank in the democratic platform which I have just read also commits the democratic party to the initiative and referendum wherever practicable. The man who fights this measure must place himself in the attitude of fighting the democratic party. Mr. Bryan is the ablest advocate of the referendum plan. The man who says that he is for Bryan and yet is against the referendum will have to explain to the people how he can be for a man and at the same time be opposed to his principles. The object of the referendum is to fix the responsibility of the officials to the people. When it is placed in our new constitution as it certainly will be by the democrats, we will hear nothing of lobbyists at the capital. Their occupation will be gone. They cannot afford to purchase corrupt members of the legislature to defeat good laws and to pass bad laws, because behind corrupt legislation will stand an incorruptible people, with the power to enact good laws defeated in the legislature and to repeal bad laws passed by the legislature.

But I will not argue this question now because the democratic party is fully committed to it and because no man will have the hardihood to come before our people and say that he is for Bryan and yet opposed to one

of the principal reforms for which Mr. Bryan stands. The principle upon which the referendum is based is the sovereignty of the citizen. Before the creation of trusts there was no necessity for this provision. Then the will of the people was supreme. But since trusts have bought up legislatures and though they were articles of merchandise, we must have the referendum to check their corrupting influence.

Announces Candidacy

Next to the love of my own family, the thing that I most value on earth is the respect, confidence and good will of the people among whom I live and whom I am proud to call my friends. Next to the support of my own family, the thing I desire most is the well being, freedom and happiness of the people. God pity the man whose heart does not beat in sympathy with his fellow men, and who has never tasted the joy which comes from human fellowship. It matters not how much money he may have accumulated or how much power he may possess his life is a dismal failure and is like some blasted ruin with the mournful motto inscribed over its portals, "Thy glory has departed."

I deem it to be a noble thing for any man to desire to be of benefit to his fellow men and to aspire to public honors at their hands. I know of no good and sufficient reason why any one should be ashamed of, or seek to deny such an ambition. If a man desires to enjoy the confidence of the people he should take them into his confidence and be truthful, frank, and honest in his dealings with them. These being my views I will state that I am a candidate to represent Oklahoma as one of her senators in the United States senate. While I frankly state this yet I will also say that I would not have become a candidate if I did not believe that a majority of my fellow democrats desire me to be one of their senators. I have no desire to force myself upon the democratic party. The interests of organized democracy are superior to the ambitions of any man or the pretensions of any section. If the result shows that the majority of my brother democrats desire some one else I will cheerfully bow to their will and will loyally support the man of their choice.

But this decision must come from the people and not from a lot of machine politicians. We might as well have a good understanding at the start. I am unalterably opposed to all secret rings, caucuses and combinations. I will not be a party to any such arguments, but will fight them to the last. I believe that each candidate should stand or fall upon his individual merits. The question of the merits of each candidate should be left alone to the people. It is my purpose to treat all candidates with courtesy and respect but I have not made and I will not make any entangling alliances with a single candidate. I want to be on friendly terms with all candidates and will be if fair treatment to all can accomplish this. The principle upon which I am a candidate is that the people are sovereign and that they need no master.

I expect to be misrepresented and abused. Unfortunately there are men in every community who resort to this kind of warfare. But I have too much confidence in the sense of justice and fair play of the people to believe for one moment that they will endorse a campaign of misrepresentation and abuse. It is an easy thing to impugn motives and to call hard names. It is another and a different thing to advance hard arguments. I intend to keep my temper, of which unfortunately I have too much, and abstain from the use of hard names and I will let the people judge as to whether I can advance hard arguments.

Bound to Neither Section Nor Class

I am not the candidate of any section, of any secret influence or of any ring or combination. I am simply one of the people. I am not under the least obligation present or past to any influence antagonistic to the rights and interests of the people. Politically speaking I acknowledge no masters save the people. I am not a sudden convert to these views but have adhered to them ever since I became a man. In the event of my election I will be a senator of the entire state. It matters not how poor any man or woman may be or how humble his or her position in life may be I will want all to feel that they are free to approach me with reference to any matter connected with the duties of the

office with the perfect assurance that they will receive respectful attention and that I will earnestly consider any matter submitted to my judgment. An officer has no right to make any distinction among the people in the discharge of his official duties. The man who looks up to the rich and down upon the poor, who bootlicks the influential and despises the humble has no right to expect to receive honors at the hands of the people.

Some say that I am too common. What would become of the common class if it were not for the common people? If more common men were placed in office with common ideas in their heads there would not be so many uncommon things done which common people cannot understand, and which grind them like grain beneath the upper and the nether stone. My friends, I declare to you that the men and women who do the work which makes this world worth living in are God's aristocracy. In fact there is no aristocracy save that of the heart, and there are no rightful patents of nobility save those which have been signed by the hand of God. Entertaining these views I would not value the office which I seek unless it came to me as the unthought expression of the confidence and good will of the people. If I accepted this place from a lot of machine politicians they would be my masters and I would be their slave. This I will never consent to become.

A Strict Constitutionalist

As I am asking this place at the hands of the people it is right that I should state my views upon national questions.

In the first place I am an advocate of the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

The Tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States expresses my political faith, so far as national politics is concerned. It says:—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

This is the Tenth Commandment from the people. The doctrine of secession was shot to death upon the field of battle and no one desires to revive it. But the reserved rights of the states and of the people still live and the recognition of these reserved rights is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the sovereignty of the citizen and to prevent the destruction of our free institutions, and the consolidation of all power into the hands of the United States government, and the ultimate creation of a strong centralized despotism.

I want no man's support upon the basis of any misunderstanding as to my views. So far as I am concerned I would not want, neither would I accept the place if it came to me as the result of the least misrepresentation or concealment of my views.

So if I am one of your senators I will not vote for a single measure which interferes with the reserved rights of the states or of the people. In other words I will only support those measures which are within the powers delegated by the Constitution to the United States. If a necessity for further power on the part of the United States should be made to appear, I will vote for an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people and I can say whether they are will I adopt this additional power. I will adopt such an amendment, and I will want some one who will vote differently from this. I say frankly to you that you should oppose my election. I want to have a perfect understanding before your choice is expressed. Then no one can complain at the course which I will pursue if given this position.

It is my deliberate judgment that the Constitution of the United States is the power of an attorney, or charter from the states and the people to the United States, and that as all grants of power should be strictly construed, this doctrine should apply to the construction of the Constitution. Herein lies the fundamental difference between republicanism and democracy. Democracy demands the strict construction of the Constitution. Republicanism claims to stand for the doctrine of a liberal construction of the Constitution. This doctrine has so degenerated into a loose construction of the Constitution until the Constitution is now largely looked upon by re-

publican leaders as only useful in helping to defeat some measure to which they are opposed. In other words, when they are opposed to a measure they then become strict constructionists, and talk of the sanctity of the Constitution. When they are in favor of a measure they never refer to the Constitution, but are loud in their declarations of what they are pleased to call manifest destiny, or the implied powers of the United States or a thousand and one other catchy sentences to mislead and deceive the people. I am for the strict construction of the Constitution, whether it aids or defeats a measure to which I may be favorable.

This is not only the letter and the spirit of the Constitution itself, but it is supported by the soundest reason. The Constitution clearly states the powers delegated to the United States. To this extent the states and the people have parted with their sovereignty and the power of the United States is supreme. As to the powers not delegated by the Constitution to the states and the people are sovereign, and the United States is powerless. This clearly marks the boundary line between the dual system of government which we have and prevents conflicts and confusion. Each is sovereign within the sphere of its powers. The difference is this: The United States has only delegated powers and its authority is limited to those powers delegated. The power of the states is original. It extends to all matters not surrendered or delegated to the United States. Without this rule clearly drawn constant uncertainty and conflicts would exist, and as power is always selfish, and is constantly seeking to perpetuate and aggrandize itself, the United States being the strongest would gradually usurp the powers of the states and of the people until state governments would exist in form only, and the sovereignty of the citizen would become a by-word and a reproach.

Another reason supporting the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is that if Congress had general jurisdiction to legislate as it pleased, the task imposed would be beyond the possibility of human achievement. Think of the vast extent of our country, and of its nearly one hundred millions of people, and of the incalculable variety and volume of its business interests, and it will at once be seen that if Congress were to remain in session night and day, from one end of the year to the other, it would not be possible to take care of the interests and protect the rights of the people. The very necessity of our condition requires divided jurisdiction in government among us. Laws that are a necessity in one locality would work the greatest injustice in other localities.

My friends, my mind is fully made up that the Constitution of the United States should be strictly construed, and if you elect me as one of your senators, I will consider all public questions from this standpoint. It will also be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to do all in my power to give full force and effect to the grants of power contained in the Constitution to the end of the people, without distinctions as to wealth or poverty, or influence or want of power. I will receive equal justice, equal opportunity, equal encouragement and equal protection. Every one should look with confidence to the law for protection in all his rights.

Regulation of Inter-State Commerce. I have not time today to take up each grant of power in the Constitution and discuss it in detail. But I will briefly state my views upon the most important questions now before Congress. Section 8 of the Constitution, under the head of the general powers of Congress, says: "Congress shall have the power 'To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes.'" This is a clear surrender of power by the states and the people upon these subjects, to the United States. The states are now to regulate such matters. That Congress cannot fail to exercise its power for the protection of the people has been recent to the fact that it has been confided to it, and beginning and the end of Congress has a meaning known to Webster says that it means to adjust by rule, method or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction.

subject to governing principles of law. Then as to the commerce mentioned in the Constitution, the power of Congress is exclusive and absolute. As to all other classes of commerce the same may be said of the powers of the states. The states cannot interfere with the regulation of commerce with foreign nations or with commerce among the states, or with the Indian Tribes. Congress cannot go one hair's breadth beyond the delegation of the power above enumerated. To grant a power is to impose the duty of exercising that power for the purpose for which it was granted. Commerce between the states and with foreign nations is with few exceptions of minor importance, carried on by corporations. So if Congress must regulate such commerce, it must also regulate the corporations which carry this commerce.

There is no logical escape from this position. The member of commerce who does not to the best of his ability, attempt to give full force and effect to this grant of power, is either an imbecile, a coward or a traitor. But there are those who claim that Congress has no more right to say to a corporation carrying passengers and freight between the states, and to and from foreign nations, how much they must charge for such service, than it would have to say to a merchant who receives his goods from another state or from a foreign nation, how much he must charge for his merchandise. This assumption is based upon the position that the government cannot rightfully interfere with the private business of individuals. The proposition that the government cannot rightfully interfere with the private business of individuals is correct. But the assumption that corporations carrying such commerce are subject to the same rules as are individuals in private business, does great violence to the truth. In the first place these corporations obtain from the people their charters and the grant of the extraordinary powers with which they are clothed upon the ground that they are common carriers and public highways. They thereby assume the duty of serving the public and of treating all classes, persons and sections alike and of furnishing the same service for the same price to all in one state as they do to those in another state. The private business transactions, like private business, are carried on and operated by private individuals. But in another and broader view, they are public servants. In other words every member of society has the right to demand equal facilities, equal service and equal treatment at their hands.

Let me see if I cannot make this so plain that even these boys here can understand me. I own a lot and home in Ada. My neighbor, Tom Chambers, is a merchant. He comes to me and says, "Henry I want to purchase the lot on the back of your place to build a store room on." I would reply, "Tom, I would like to accommodate you, but I have no more land than I need for my yard, garden and orchard. I am sorry I would like to increase the size of my lot so that I could have a patch of wheat every winter for my cow to graze upon." This would end the matter. But the next day a stranger comes and says, "We are going to build a new line of railroad into Ada, and the survey runs through your lot. I have come to see if I cannot agree with you upon the damage you will sustain, so that I may settle with you." I reply, "Yesterday a friend and a neighbor, Tom Chambers, attempted to purchase a few feet off the back end of my place to build a store room on. I declined to sell it to him because I needed it. Now if I would not sell it to him to build a store room on I certainly will not sell any of my lot to you to build a railroad on. The noise, the smoke, and the danger of getting my wife or children hurt or killed will not permit me to sell any part of my lot to you for such a purpose." He would say, "Well, I have done all that the law requires me to do. I see that we cannot agree. I will request you to the court, and have a commission appointed to assess the damages, and we will build through your property whether you are willing or not." I say, "I do not know what the court has to do with my private property. I can do with it as I please, so long as I do not use it to injure other people." He says, "That would be true were it not for the fact that society could not be maintained unless private interests are compelled to yield to the public necessities. Now a public highway is a public necessity. We are a public highway. You must therefore yield to the public good. The law clothes us with the right of eminent domain, and we can go wherever we please, and we please to take your lot and you can't help yourself." Upon investigation I find out that he was right in what he said.

Now my friend, is it not true that, as these corporations get their charters upon the ground that they are common carriers, public highways, and public servants, that the law which creates them is in duty bound to see that they live up to their charter rights, duties and obligations. Just as God, the creator, is greater than man, the creature, even so the law, the creator, is greater than the corporation, the creature. If corporations are forced to give up their property, upon the ground that it is for the public use, where is the justice, or the logic of denying that if you cannot agree with this corporation as to what you shall pay it, for the quasi-public service from it, the law should provide a tribunal to which you can appeal from justice? Is this right, or is this wrong? You are jury, what do you say about it? Turn this matter over in your minds and you will see that I am right.

I know that an effort has been made to create the impression that I am the enemy of all corporations. No one has ever heard me express the least opposition to a single corporation that lived up to its charter obligations, and that was not a lie. All honest men are entitled to the protection of the law whether they are operating as private individuals or as members of a corporation. I am for the regulation of corporations not for their destruction, unless they persist in pursuing such a course as

shall endanger the rights and liberties of the people. I also serve notice on all corporations that in fighting such reasonable regulation, and in attempting to uphold those who violate the law, they alone will be responsible for the consequences which will certainly ensue. The spirit of 1776 is not dead in the land. We are the worthy sons of a noble and glorious ancestry. The people will not allow themselves and their children to wear the shoddy chains of commercial slavery. They now know the hand that has robbed them. They now see the arm that is scourging their wives and children. If relief does not come by peaceful methods of reformation as it should come, it will come in the blood and carnage of revolution. Then the vampires who now have their deadly fangs deeply fastened in the vitals and are sucking the life's blood from the hearts of the people, will be rudely awakened from their fancied security and will be terrified by the shouts and the thunders and smitten by the lightnings and will be empiaced upon the wreckage of a long suffering, but finally thoroughly aroused, determined and desperate people. Then no discrimination will be made in the minds of an angry people but the just and the unjust will suffer with the unjust and the illegal. The only way in which government ownership of all public utilities can be avoided is by adopting fair, just and reasonable government regulation of corporations. Farmers Organized Government Convention.

I do not want that some men are so much opposed to the organization of the farmers. They know that the agitation of the question of government control of corporations carrying interstate commerce was started in the Grange. This led to the institution of suits known in legal history as the "Granger Cases," which found their way to the Supreme Court of the United States, and were there decided in favor of the contention of the Grange. Here we find the fulfillment of the prophecy of the immortal Jefferson. He declared that country would be so honeycombed with the spirit of commercialism that the farmers would be the last refuge and defense of liberty. That time has almost come. I, for one, am glad to know that our farmers are taking a deep, personal interest in public matters. It is the most hopeful sign of the times, and the best guarantee that we have of the good government that we are going to establish and maintain in Oklahoma. They do not desire to injure or oppress any honest and useful class. All they want is good government, which will give equal opportunity, equal protection and equal encouragement to all alike. They are opposed to granting special privileges and immunities to any class or to any man. They are demanding equal and exact justice to all. This is democracy pure and simple, and to this demand with all of my mind and soul I give most hearty assent.

The People Will Prevail. The man who opposes the farmers as no right to call himself a democrat. Let no man deceive himself, the farmers and other laboring classes, without whose hard and honest work, this world would not be worth living in, are not going to stand back and allow a few self-constituted political bosses to write the constitution, and to write the party platforms and to nominate the candidates, and then turn out and fight for and elect the tickets so nominated. Exactly the opposite is going to occur. The people of this day are going to be heard, and voice to be the machine politician who attempts to stand in their way. That party is going to carry the elections and rule Oklahoma, which gets the closest to the people and stays there. This is not a threat, but a prophecy which will soon be fulfilled. People are tired and sick of voting for party names. They are going to vote for men who stand for principles and integrity who have confidence. They are not going to be lead around. The man who has always treated the people with arrogance and disdain and contempt will get no recognition from them. It matters not how condescending and friendly he may now attempt to become. All such parties take notice and first reform and bring forth fruit meet for repentance before they seek recognition and honors at the hands of the democratic party.

I am glad to know that our farmers have wisely decided to keep party politics out of their organizations. It would be wrong in principle to attempt to organize a political party out of any one class of our people. All honest people should have equal opportunities to be heard when it comes to matters in which all are interested and no attempt should be made to give any one an account of his occupation, provided only that this occupation is not inconsistent with the public good. Farmers should take part in political matters as individuals, and not in an organized manner, attempting to crowd others out. I know them too well to believe that any considerable number of them will attempt to organize a separate political party. Such conduct would not only be wrong in principle, but it is unnecessary. They are in an overwhelming majority and can secure any thing they desire. Thomas Jefferson said: "Absolute acquiescence in the fairly expressed will of the majority is the vital principle of republics."

It was a proverb of our fathers that: "External vigilance is the price of liberty." So you see that liberty has a price, and that if you would keep the sweet, wholesome breath of freedom, you must pay for it with eternal vigilance. I am glad to hear today when I have known me ever since I became a man, I can appeal to them with confidence for confirmation of the statement that I am no new convert to these views, but that I have always advocated them, and sometimes to my own detriment. Business Men Demand. We frequently hear it said that the business interests must rule this country. So this statement I give most hearty assent. But what are the business interests? Any man who by honest labor supports himself and those dependent upon him is a business man. Politics is the people's business. I will never agree to any definition of business interests which leaves out a single honest occupation. The poor and the humble are more interested in good government than the rich and the influential are. The rich and the influential can take care of and protect themselves. It is the weak, the poor and the humble who need the strong arm of the law as their refuge and defense. I would fight to the last any proposition which would take from the rich the right to have a voice in the government. But I demand the same opportunity for the weak, the poor and the humble. If the rich do not like our laws they can take their wealth and go where they please. But if the weak, the poor and the humble do not like the laws they must stand and take what comes to them, good or bad. The brave miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth and delves out the coal is every whit as much a business man and has as much right to a voice in the government as the mine owner has, and what is more he is a fool if he does not exercise this right for his own protection. How can you reasonably expect others to take more interest in the preservation of your rights than you take yourselves? The honest farmer, who, by his hard work, in the hot sun raises the crops which go so far toward clothing us, and who raises the food that we eat, is ten thousand times more a business man than the stock gambler who sits back in the cool shade of his office and speculates upon the crops raised by this farmer and his wife and children, and the coal dug out of the mines by the miners, and is not satisfied with this but wants to go further, and dictate the policy of the government. Such conduct is rank robbery. Those who think differently are right in opposing my election to the United States Senate, for if elected, I will certainly speak, work and vote in conformity with these views. Those who so desire may call me an egotist if they please. If I first doubt and then investigate and form an opinion, and having done so, to have the courage to announce my opinions and to defend them constitutes egotism, then I am an egotist. You cannot afford to send a man to the senate who is afraid of his shadow or who is incapable of forming an intelligent opinion or is afraid or unwilling to defend it. If you want such a man, then I warn you not to support me. In fact, I do not want this place if I am to allow myself to be dictated to and wrapped around the finger like a rag, by every person who may differ with me.

The fear of making this speech too lengthy will prevent my discussing at this time many other important and interesting questions of national politics. But it will be some months before you will be called upon to express your choice for senators. I have it in mind to deliver, print and circulate among the people other speeches in which I will present my views upon other national issues, so that all may know just what my views are. I want to secure this office in an open and fair fight before the people. I do not want to have it at all. I have decided views, the result of a life of patient and careful investigation and I want to let the people know what those views are. I will state further that in the event of my election it is my purpose to speak in off years to the people and to render to them as my employers an account of my stewardship and to get their views so that I can be in fact as well as in name a faithful representative. They wear the shoes and the shoes should be made to fit and according to their wishes. I have some decided views upon purely state questions, but I will not discuss state questions for the reason that this will be the duty of the candidates for state offices. If I were to take part in the discussion of purely state questions my time would be so much taken up that I could not give that time and attention to national questions which the importance demands. So I trust that my friends will excuse me from the discussion of purely state matters, in order that I may properly discuss national matters. Chickasaw-Choctaw Mineral Lands. But there are some questions that are both state and national in their character. Take, for instance, the disposition of the segregated mineral lands of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. The belief that these lands should never be allowed to fall into the hands of corporations or of private persons. It is no secret that parties are now seeking to acquire these lands in order that they may build up and perpetuate a monopoly. This should never be permitted to be done. These lands should be bought by the future state at a fair price. The surface rights should be sold by the state to actual settlers and the mineral should be leased to operators upon such terms that will insure protection to the miners and that the people may be permitted to purchase coal at living prices. No railroad should be permitted to own and operate mines or engage in any business except carrying freight and passengers and should be forced to treat all alike. Some of the laws to accomplish this purpose will have to be enacted by congress and if sent to the senate I will speak, vote and work to accomplish this purpose. I will not express these views until I will stir up opposition. But as I have before said I intend to express my views fully, let it please or displease whom it may. The plan just explained will result in many happy homes. It means protection to the brave miners and it assures to our farmers in the short grass country the right to purchase coal upon equal terms with the speculator, without being insulted by being denounced as illegitimate dealers.

My friends, do you know why these farmers have been denied this right and have been told that they are not legitimate dealers. The reason given was because the Farmers Union sold coal to its members at actual cost. Think of it. The deeper the purchasers of coal are skinned the more legitimate the man who sells the coal becomes. We must render such conduct as illegal, as it is unjust. If a man purchases coal and is ready and able to pay for it, then it is none of the operators business whether he sells it at cost or not. In the Indian Territory we have a plenty of wood for fuel. This is not true of those people living in the short grass

country. They must use coal or freeze. The cheaper they get coal the more money they will save to improve their farms with and to purchase the other necessities and comforts of life and the better business becomes in that section to all other lines of business. This is right in principle and it will benefit all other classes living in that section. Removal of Restrictions. Then take the matter of the alienation of lands by Indians. There is a pathetic side to this Indian question. This is their country. It was not given to them by congress but by God. They have reluctantly, more as a matter of compulsion than as a matter of persuasion, consented to surrender their tribal forms of government and become United States citizens. As a matter of common justice they are entitled to fair treatment, to a square deal. If you please, something of which they have heard much but seen little. I am unalterably opposed to depriving them of a single right. On the contrary I would enlarge their rights and place them as near as is possible upon an equal footing with their white friends and neighbors. I speak as a friend, and not as an enemy. I speak as a fellow citizen. I speak as a man who has lived among the Indians and the United States government I rejoice to say that there is no friction between the Indian and the bonafide white people of this country. We are living together upon terms of friendship and equality as we should live. Think of the manner in which congress has treated the full blood Indians. Read Section 20 of the Curtis Bill and you will find that although these people possessed sufficient intelligence to be full-fledged United States citizens, yet they cannot lease their own land for a period of more than one year without securing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All Indians have been rightfully vested with American citizenship. But to a greater or less extent all have been deprived of their rights. They are all treated as though they were peons and imbecile peons at that.

My friends, read Section 18 of the Curtis act. You will find that the residue of land left after allotment completed shall be sold and that as to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, the Choctaw and Chickasaw negroes shall have the preference right to purchase this land at its appraised value. I ask the Indians what do you think of this? If any one should have a preference right to purchase this land it should have been the Indians, who are its rightful owners. The Indians were forced to leave their land with the freedmen. Not content with this, the republican party now comes and gives freedmen the preference right to purchase residue lands at their appraised value although as a matter of fact these lands may be worth many times their appraised value. How can a liberty loving and self-respecting Indian vote the republican ticket in the face of this? I ask the farmers whether they be republicans or democrats what do you think of this? You will have to go back and wait till the freedmen pick and choose, cut and carve, and then you will be allowed to take what the freedmen leave. The freedmen can purchase at the appraised value. You will have to purchase what he leaves in an open market subject to competition. I challenge, impeach and denounce this as a piece of rank injustice and shameful discrimination. Think of these things when you go to vote and remember the party has forced this upon you. I cannot understand the logic which says that in unencumbered citizen and all Indians except full bloods are competent to sell part of their land but that they are not sufficiently intelligent to sell all of their land if they so desire. I believe that all restrictions should be removed from all except fullbloods. As to the fullbloods, I believe that all power over them should be taken from the Secretary of the Interior. I am opposed to government land. The closer a government is brought to the people the more responsible it will become to the rights and interests of the people. There are some fullbloods who do need protection. I would commit this matter to the courts of the future state. These courts will try all other matters relating to property, character, liberty and life. If a full blood desires to have his restrictions removed let him apply to the proper court. The judge will be in a better position to determine this matter than the Secretary of the Interior. If after hearing the witnesses and questioning the applicant the judge is satisfied that he is a person of ordinary intelligence and can protect his own rights, his restrictions can be removed, just as the courts now remove the disabilities of minors upon a proper showing. If this does not appear, then the court can appoint a receiver and order the sale of a sufficient quantity of land to enable the balance to be improved and have this done under the direction of the receiver. To my mind this would place the Indian upon an equality with his white neighbors and friends. The idea that the Indians are a set of fools and that they need a master is a gross perversion of the truth. With a few exceptions they are competent to transfer their own business. It is an insult to them to place this stigma of inferiority upon them. It is the refinement of cruelty to those who are not competent to say that this land is yours but you cannot get any benefit from it without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior cannot possibly give personal attention to these matters. They are referred to some clerk who owes his position to political influence rather than to his competency. Let us bring power close to the people and place it in the hands of those who are upon the ground and who know the people and enjoy their confidence. What profiteth a full blood if he owneth three hundred and twenty acres of land and freeth on starve to death. The present system will work a great hardship upon the Indian and retard the development of the country. It will also result in the land being so butchered up that when it can be sold its value will be largely impaired. My position is not to force the sale of land, but it is to give the Indian the same rights and opportunities that the white man enjoys. As this land is sold it will become subject to taxation and thus the burden

of supporting the state government will be lightened. My friends, I am sure these are some of my views. I frankly submit them to you for your consideration. Plan for the Party Program. There is one other matter which I wish to discuss at this time and then I will be through for the present. If our country were small and our population sparse and if our interests were free from complications, then we could get along without political parties. But such is not the case. There are classes among us who are thoroughly organized and who are seeking to secure the control of the government to prostitute it to their own selfish purposes. This requires organization upon the part of the people to secure the defeat of the selfish and nefarious plans of their political enemies. This makes political parties an absolute necessity. We simply cannot get along without properly organized political parties. I believe in the principles of democracy which stand for equal rights, equal encouragement, equal opportunity and equal protection to all and special privileges and immunities for none. This is the reason why I place the interests of organized democracy above the ambition of any man. I am doing all in my power to see that the democratic party is organized upon principles of justice, equity and fair play to all. If you believe in these principles it is your duty to help in this great and noble work. It matters not what your past party affiliations may have been. You should not imitate the Chinaman who lives alone in the past and the future. You should live for the present and the future. You should be controlled by your prejudices but you should be governed by your intelligence and your patriotism. If you believe in democratic principles the place to advocate those principles is in the democratic party. You can make what you please of the democratic party. But if you stand back and allow those who are honestly fighting your battles to be defeated for the want of your assistance you will deserve nothing better than that which you will certainly receive. I cannot stress the necessity of action upon your minds the necessity of action, firm, intelligent, patriotic and determined action on your part. In order that you may be kept fully informed as to what is going on it is of the utmost importance that you should subscribe for democratic papers. Stand up for those papers which stand up for your rights. Ask your local democratic paper to ask it to club with the Commoner. This will enable you to get the national news as well as the local news at small cost. Subscribe for some democratic paper of general circulation over the future state. This will enable you to keep informed as to state matters. You cannot properly discharge your duty as a citizen without this information. Not only be a democrat in name but, what is far better, be a reading, a thinking and a working democrat. This is not only your privilege but it is also your power. You cannot overestimate the power and influence of the press. It is a regular visitor to all of the very information which you will most need. When fighting the infamous and odious Alien and Sedition Laws, which were intended to muzzle the press, Thomas Jefferson said: "It were better to have a free press without a government than to have a government without a free press." My friends, a free government cannot be maintained without a free press. The democratic press advocates the vital principles of good government. It is not right that this press should go without recognition and reward. You cannot put your money to a better use than by liberally supporting the democratic press of the future state. In conclusion I desire to say to you that if you see fit to honor me with your support and to elevate me to the high position of United States Senator, I will not only do my best as a manifestation of your confidence, but I will also endeavor to discharge the important duties which it imposes as to merit a continuance of your approval and support. In earnest of my desire to secure the verdict of the people upon the principles which I advocate, I am going to have this address printed and distributed among the people. Any one who desires to assist me in this work can secure, without cost, as many copies as he can distribute, by writing to me at Ada. I probably will be in the field speaking to the people, but your letter will receive a prompt reply with as many copies as you desire. I now have over 22,000 names on my mailing list to whom copies will be sent. But I desire to place a copy of this address in the hands of every voter in the future state who desires to read it. My friends, I again thank you for your patient and courteous attention. Notwithstanding the dark and stormy period through which we have passed and the dissensions which have prevailed among us, I thank God that I have lived to see the time when Americans no longer hate each other on account of differences of opinion or on account of the section of the country from which we come. A splendid future is before us. The glorious sun of patriotism is rising in the eastern horizon and is dissipating the black clouds of sectional hate and partisan bitterness. All of the signs of the times point to the fact that a realignment is taking place among the principles upon the basis of which we are going to make a determined and successful effort to regain their lost control of the government, and that in 1908 we will triumphantly elect to the presidency the greatest living democrat and the most consistent and illustrious living American—that citizen without reproach—William Jennings Bryan, the people's friend and the ablest advocate of true democracy since the days of the immortal Jefferson. It was for him in 1896 I was for him in 1900. I am for him now. Why? Because he is the living embodiment of the rights of the people and has always lived close to the throbbing heart of humanity. I am for him because "the common people hear him gladly." My friends, listen—as we help the helpless, as we succor the needy, as we labor to build up the cause of humanity, we are building the divine empire, and to this extent only can we approximate the divine character.

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Not only be a democrat in name but, what is far better, be a reading, a thinking and a working democrat. This is not only your privilege but it is also your power. You cannot overestimate the power and influence of the press. It is a regular visitor to all of the very information which you will most need. When fighting the infamous and odious Alien and Sedition Laws, which were intended to muzzle the press, Thomas Jefferson said: "It were better to have a free press without a government than to have a government without a free press." My friends, a free government cannot be maintained without a free press. The democratic press advocates the vital principles of good government. It is not right that this press should go without recognition and reward. You cannot put your money to a better use than by liberally supporting the democratic press of the future state. In conclusion I desire to say to you that if you see fit to honor me with your support and to elevate me to the high position of United States Senator, I will not only do my best as a manifestation of your confidence, but I will also endeavor to discharge the important duties which it imposes as to merit a continuance of your approval and support. In earnest of my desire to secure the verdict of the people upon the principles which I advocate, I am going to have this address printed and distributed among the people. Any one who desires to assist me in this work can secure, without cost, as many copies as he can distribute, by writing to me at Ada. I probably will be in the field speaking to the people, but your letter will receive a prompt reply with as many copies as you desire. I now have over 22,000 names on my mailing list to whom copies will be sent. But I desire to place a copy of this address in the hands of every voter in the future state who desires to read it. My friends, I again thank you for your patient and courteous attention. Notwithstanding the dark and stormy period through which we have passed and the dissensions which have prevailed among us, I thank God that I have lived to see the time when Americans no longer hate each other on account of differences of opinion or on account of the section of the country from which we come. A splendid future is before us. The glorious sun of patriotism is rising in the eastern horizon and is dissipating the black clouds of sectional hate and partisan bitterness. All of the signs of the times point to the fact that a realignment is taking place among the principles upon the basis of which we are going to make a determined and successful effort to regain their lost control of the government, and that in 1908 we will triumphantly elect to the presidency the greatest living democrat and the most consistent and illustrious living American—that citizen without reproach—William Jennings Bryan, the people's friend and the ablest advocate of true democracy since the days of the immortal Jefferson. It was for him in 1896 I was for him in 1900. I am for him now. Why? Because he is the living embodiment of the rights of the people and has always lived close to the throbbing heart of humanity. I am for him because "the common people hear him gladly." My friends, listen—as we help the helpless, as we succor the needy, as we labor to build up the cause of humanity, we are building the divine empire, and to this extent only can we approximate the divine character.

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The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Quality and the best for the lowest price. We are buying and selling only merchandise that will give satisfaction to our customers, and meet all competition on quality and price, but we do not destroy other people's business. We have laid a foundation that is increasing our business by selling the right goods at the right time and at a satisfactory price. Merit is the trade mark of success. Better values at the price is the true test of cheapness. CASH—NO CREDIT TO ANYONE.

Fine Crockery

We just added to this department a new feature, the Colonial Gold Decorated Dinner Ware. The prices we intend putting on them will label them as bargains without our telling you.

Colonial Gold Decorated Cups and Saucers, 10c each or 60c a set.



7 inch plates of the same ware, gold decorated, 60c set.

10 inch platters, gold decorated, 1.50 each.

7 inch oval meat and vegetable dishes, 1.50 each.

Besides this line you will find many other dining room and kitchen necessities, convenient for inspection, all priced in plain figures.

Stoneware

We are selling Stoneware dirt cheap.

Milk Pans or Crocks, 1 gallon, usual price 1.00, our price 6c.

Milk Pans or Crocks, 2 gallon, usual price 2.00, our price 12c.

Tall jars, up to and including six gallon sizes, cost you 50c per gallon. You will find the tall jars particularly nice for putting up your fruit and pickles etc.

6 gallon tall jars, usual price 60c, our price 36c.

This shows you the saving nearly half.

Our Stationery Department

This is, has been and will be one of the most successful in the store. We sell pens, ink, millage, glue, composition books, ledgers, journals, day books, tablets both for pencil and ink, ruled and unruled 5c.

We also in this department keep slates, slate pencils, school boxes and school supplies.

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop.
New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

FURMAN & CROXTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.
Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown
GALBRAITH & McKEOWN
LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank
Ada, Ind. Ter.

DR. CORDELIA FOUTZ
OSTEOPATH
Office and Residence at M.
M. Sander's home on South
Broadway. Phone 245.
ADA, IND. TER.

DR. W. T. NOLEN
-PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON-
Office over Little building,
next door to Nolen drug store
Office Phone 91 Res. Phone 11

ROBT WIMBISH
LAWYER.
First National Bank Building
Abstracts of title Money to loan
on Intermarried Surplus.

KING & CURRIE.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Rooms C & D Rollow Building.
Ada, I. T.

J. T. BLANTON L. C. ANDREWS
BLANTON & ANDREWS
LAWYERS.
Reed-Douglas Building
Ada, Ind. Ter.

DRS. BROWALL & FAUST
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS
Surgery and Diseases of Women a
Specialty
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EPPERSON & DEAN
Attorneys at Law
Office in Reed Douglas Building Ada

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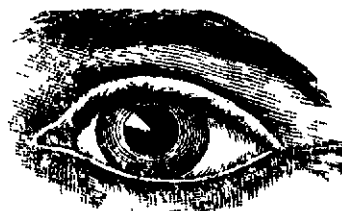
J. F. WEBB C. H. ENNIS
WEBB & ENNIS
LAWYERS
Office First National Bank Bldg

RATLIFF & RATLIFF
Attorneys-at Law
ADA I T Stonewal

I have opened the
Twelfth Street Meat Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.



Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted
C. J. Warren, Optician

Geo. A. Truitt,
Engineer and Land Surveyor
Office Rear Ada National Bank.
Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

The City of Ada, a Citadel of Democracy

"Fair Daughter of Dame Nature's Agricultural Bounty"---
A Section Where Democrats Grow, and Everything Else Grows, Save the Negroes.

THE city of Ada is built upon four picturesque slopes in the northeastern section of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, at the intersection of the southwestern division of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad with the Atoka-Oklahoma line of the M. K. & T. Sixteen years ago Ada became a postoffice, but until six years ago it was a tiny, remote hamlet whose hills had never echoed the shriek of the locomotive. With the building of the Frisco in 1900 the real history of the town begins. It has experienced that phenomenal growth only to be observed in the big, roomy, resourceful West. From a frontier trading post of 180 inhabitants it has sprung into a city of 4,600 souls, covering an area of 720 acres. Under the present political arrangement Ada is the recording town for the 16th Recording District of the Territory, with a federal court, and undoubtedly under statehood organization it will become a county seat.

Notwithstanding Ada's progress has been such that it has not a rival within a radius of some forty miles, it is by no means through growing; its ambitions are high and insistent to extend still further the sphere of prestige. Chiefly to new railroads does it look for the realization of its hopes. And the roads are coming. Besides the two railways mentioned above, the Oklahoma Central is now building from Chickasha, I. T., to Paris, Texas, and in a few weeks will be in operation, giving a new line to the north-west and the southeast. Also the requisite \$15,000 bonus has been subscribed to secure the junction of the Canadian Midland and the Canadian Southern, a vast system projected to traverse the continent, on the one hand from Kansas City to El Paso, on the other from Winnipeg, Canada, to Galveston, and eventually on to Panama. The former line, the Midland, is under contract to have in operation the division between Wagoner, I. T., and Lawton, Ok., by way of Ada, before September 1, 1907. The completion of this system, with its five projected outlets, will give Ada a total of eleven outlets, making it a railroad center unrivalled in the Southwest. These are not dreams, but tangible contractual assets.

It is common for the loyal citizen, wherever he may live, to praise the richness of the soil in his section; so common is the custom that unverified boasts and boasts are no longer credited by the public. Here are some facts: Long before the coming of the white man and the beginning of the agricultural development, the Indian country was looked upon as a land of fabulous fertility. The section surrounding Ada early became a favorite settlement with the red man, for here he found good water and good grass. A few years ago when these lands were allotted the bulk of the Chickasaws who had wandered off to the Choctaw and Creek nations flocked hither and chose allotments on the wide, fertile prairies and in the alluvial valleys. And with them came many Choctaws. As a result this section has an unusually dense Indian population. However, be it understood the Indians constitute, altogether, a small proportion of the present total population. To illustrate, with a total population of more than 225,000, the Chickasaw nation contains only 7,500 Indians. The wisdom of the Indians who settled hereabouts has been shown, latterly, by the bountiful harvests following the white man's plow.

The Ada country is essentially agricultural in character. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, various kinds of provender plants, fruits and berries, all grow admirably. In fact to summarize the agricultural adaptations of this section, one must catalogue the whole infinite variety of vegetation in the temperate zone.

Cotton, however, is the product preeminent. Sixty thousand bales of the staple valued at \$3,000,000, were compressed at Ada in 1905. Of this fourteen thousand bales were marketed in the streets of Ada.

Though the cattleman is fast moving westward to give way to the farmer, stock raising has by no means become in this section an industry of the past. During the last year cattle and hogs to the value of \$170,000 were shipped from Ada.

Notwithstanding agriculture is the leading resource, the timber and mineral resources are appreciable. Six hundred square miles of the territory is exclusively tributary to Ada. Ninety-five per cent of this is tillable. Three-fourths consists of rich, rolling prairie. Bordering the many streams are forests of oak, hickory, ash, bois d'arc and walnut of great commercial value.

The natural wealth does not stop at the surface. This section has long been considered within the gas and oil belt. The indications are unmistakable, although as yet there has been no development along this line. Also in great abundance are to be found lime rock and building lime-stone, fire and brick clay, oolite building rock and rose and gray oolite marbles. This oolite is of beautiful texture and is so named because of its resemblance to fish eggs petrified.

The city of Ada contains: three national banks with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$200,000, two trust companies with combined capitalization of \$70,000; two express agencies; cotton oil mill; cotton compress, four cotton gins; one flour mill; ice cream factory; ice factory; bottling works, steam laundry; one daily and three weekly newspapers; five hotels, one of them a modern brick; thirteen dry goods stores, seven of them carrying general merchandise; six grocery stores and a railroad commissary; one wholesale grocery; six hardware houses; three furniture dealers; one shoe store; one queensware and two variety stores; one harness house; five drug stores; five millinery stocks, three restaurants; five confection and cold drinks dealers, one news stand; four meat markets, two second hand stores; two bakeries; two undertakers; seven barber shops, with a total of twenty chairs; one plumber; two tanners; four billiard and pool halls; five wagon yards; six blacksmith shops; three lumber yards; five livery stables; two feed stores; two jewelers; five real estate brokers; four insurance agencies; three dentists; fourteen physicians; twenty-eight attorneys.

The religious, the educational and the social atmosphere in Ada is excellent. There are six churches: two Baptist, one Methodist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, all well organized and strong for righteousness in the community.

The public schools have been built up to a high state of efficiency. Two large commodious buildings now accommodate the 900 pupils and the school board is planning to erect a third, a modern high school structure.

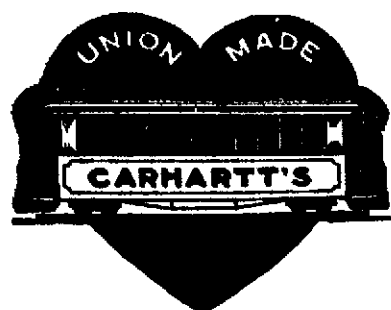
Besides various auxiliary church societies, three women's clubs help foster the social and aesthetic side of life in Ada. Each of the three is composed of an enthusiastic, loyal membership and is a genuine factor for culture in the community.

Fraternal orders are represented in Ada by the following lodges: four departments of Masonry; I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; Red Men, M. W. A., W. O. W.; U. B. C. J. of A. Besides, there are the Order of the Eastern Star, Pocahontas Council and the Woodman Circle for the women. All these, through their social, beneficial and charity features, constitute a potent factor for good.

The conditions of the finances of the municipality is something to be proud of. The city has been fortunate in having, throughout its history, good officials. It has its own system of waterworks, with a bountiful well supply; has good streets and sidewalks; maintains an efficient police and sanitary force, and the council is now taking steps to construct a first class sanitary sewerage system. On a tax valuation of \$967,000 which is low—the tax rate is only two per cent. The city's bonded indebtedness is only \$45,000 and it has an excellent credit abroad.

Ada's high status and brilliant prospects are the result of no boom, but of gradual, substantial growth. Its people are not windy boomers; they are simply practical, progressive builders. What has been accomplished is largely attributable to a commercial club composed of sound, sagacious business men who are ever alert and resolute for the city's good. They have built well, but are never content; upon each achievement they plan to pile another.

It is a good city to locate in, to live in, to delve and grow in. And it is being watched from afar. Ada is the cynosure of the Southwest.



Mid-Summer



CLEARING SALE

Twice a Year We Hold These Sales

It's simply a business proposition. We don't want to carry over stock. Styles change and fabrics and leathers do not improve with age. When you come here next Spring for Dry Goods, Clothing and Oxfords we do not want to show you the same old goods, AND WE WON'T. THEY MUST GO. We want shelf room for our fall stock. Must have it, so out goes all our spring and summer goods. We say OUT THEY GO, because the prices named below will make them go.

Our fall goods are beginning to arrive now, and this clean-up sale must be hurried through. Every item of summer merchandise must be closed out by August 25. Each day we will have some article of merchandise at some extra special price. Watch the News.

DRY GOODS	FURNISHINGS	OXFORDS
5c Lawns 3 1-2c One lot, light and dark ground, with neat figures, our 5c Lawn, per yard 3 12c	\$1.50 Cluett Shirts 95c One lot of 1 sizes, this summer styles in Cluett Pea-body shirts which are \$1.50 everywhere. To clean up in this sale, each 95c	\$1.00 Slippers 50c About 50 pair Childs and Misses Kid slippers, regular price \$1.00, sizes 6 1-2 to 13 1-2, per pair 50c
7 1-2c Lawn 5c "Almera Batiste" five pieces, neat figures, 7 1 2c Lawn 5c	75c Mohair Shirts 35c One lot men's size 14 1/2 and 15 mohair front shirts, 75c values, each 35c	\$1.00 Slippers 75c One lot Childs Slippers, 5 to 8, patent tip, blucher ties, regular price \$1.00, pair 75c
8 1-3c Dimity 5c "Francesca Dimity," 4 pieces, 8 1-3c, black figured, yd 5c	35c Shirts and Drawers 18c One lot men's 35c tape bound, pearl button, nice quality, Balbriggan shirts and drawers, each 18c	\$1.35 Misses Ties \$1.00 One lot Misses \$1.35 kid blucher ties, sizes 8 1 2 to 1 1-2 \$1
12 2-2c Lawns 7 1-2c "San Toy Batiste," 10 pieces, excellent quality, light colors, pinks, blues and reds, 12 1-2c cloths, per yard 7 12c	25c String Ties 15c Nice line men's silk 25c string ties, all widths and colors, each 15c	\$1.50 Patent Kid Slippers \$1.00 One lot Childs \$1.50 patent kid slippers, 8 1-2 to 12 \$1.00
10c Satin Stripes 7c 12 pieces 10c Pacolette Satin Stripe Lawn, assorted patterns, all nice dress styles, per yard 7c	35c 4-In-Hand Ties 15c One lot assorted style men's 35c and 25c 4 in-hand ties, each 15c	90c White Oxfords 65c One lot Childs 90c white oxfords, 5 to 8 per pair 65c
15c Dimity 9c 15 pieces figured and striped Dimities, per yard. 9c	50c 4-In Hand Ties 35c Included with the above lots will be a big lot of every kind of 50c 4-in hand ties, to clean them up, each 35c	\$1.00 White Oxfords 75c One lot Misses white canvas oxfords, sizes 8 1 2 to 12 75c
15c Drape-de Pampas Cloth 12 1-2c 3 pieces, white ground with neat black stripes and figures, nice for boys shirt, ladies waists or shirt waist suits, 12 1-2c	LADIES' SKIRTS	\$1.25 Ladies Oxfords 85c One lot Ladies patent tip dongola oxfords, regular price \$1.25, pair 85c
30c 32-inch Egyptian Tissues 15c 4 pieces 32-inch pure Swiss thread Egyptian Tissues, assorted colors and stripes, an excellent value, "Warranted" and retailed everywhere for 30c per yd. 15c	\$2.50 Crash Skirts \$1.25 One half doz. ladies' plaid wash skirts, \$2.50 values, each \$1.25	\$2.00 Ladies Oxfords \$1.50 One lot Ladies \$2.00 plain kid and patent kid strap slippers, (not all sizes) pair \$1.50
25c Silk Mull 19c 1 piece wide Cream Silk Mull, worth 25c per yard 19c	\$3.50 Plaid Skirts \$2.25 One lot our \$3.50 plaid summer outing skirts, each \$2.25	\$3.00 Patent Oxfords \$1.85 One lot Ladies patent colt and patent kid \$3.00 oxfords \$1.85
35c Silk Mull 25c Arnold's white Silk Mull, 35c values 25c	\$5.00 Skirts, \$3.50 One lot ladies' blue, black and champagne mohair skirts, made in the latest style, each \$2.50	\$2.50 White Duck Oxfords 1.25 Ladies \$2.50 Goodyear welt "warranted" white duck oxfords, pair \$1.25
35c Silk Vicerine 25c Arnold's white Silk Vicerine waistings, per yard 25c		2.50 Oxfords 1.75 One lot Boys \$2.50 black vici kid oxfords, 2 to 5 1-2 \$1.75
10c Gingham 5c 250 yards odd lengths, assorted styles, our 10c Gingham 5c		3.50 Patent Colt Oxfords 2.00 One lot Boys \$3.50 patent colt oxfords, 2 to 5 1-2 \$2.00
12 1-2c Gingham 7 1-2c 250 yards 10 1 2c Toile du Nord Gingham, stripes and checks, per yard 7 1-2c		2.50 Southern Ties 1.85 One lot Old Gents plain toe vici kid southern tie oxfords, \$2.50 sellers, pair \$1.85
		5 00 Patent Oxfords 2.90 One lot about 30 pair Mens "All America," "J. E. Tilt" and "Mans" oxfords ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$5.00 \$2.90
STRAW HATS We are going to throw away every straw hat we have after this sale; we don't want them, do you? Straw hats will be bunched together on one table. Choice for 10c, until after the sale when they will be swept out		STRAW HATS

Come to us for the Best Overalls on Earth---Waist Pants, Bib Overalls and Jumpers

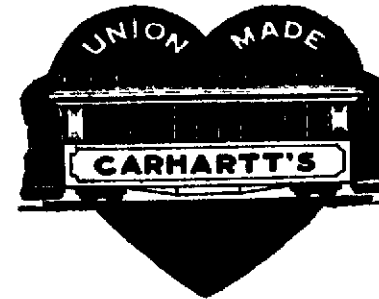
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COX-GREER DRY GOODS CO.

Ada, Indian Territory.



FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

Address Delivered at Wayne, Indian Territory, July 11, 1906

—BY—

Henry M. Furman, of Ada, I. T.

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

We stand upon the threshold of Statehood. We will soon be in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. With these rights and privileges will come imperative duties and great responsibilities. We have reached the most critical period in our development and in our history. The future welfare and happiness of millions of people for many years to come will be more or less affected by what we think, what we say, and what we do within the next few months.

How are we going to meet the issues of the hour? Are we going to do so in a spirit of sectionalism and of partisan hate? Are we going to cower and cringe like a pack of belabored hounds beneath a master's lash and do the bidding of any man or any interest? Are we in a spirit of revenge for past wrongs, going to inaugurate a system of destructive legislation toward any honest class? An affirmative answer to either of these questions will mean that we will pursue a course which will result in more human suffering, misery and woe than the tongue can express or the imagination of man can conceive. My friends, we have reached a crisis when we should all examine ourselves carefully and as true and patriotic Americans we should banish from our hearts everything excepting loyalty to principle. It matters not what our other differences may be, all honest, intelligent and patriotic men unite in an earnest desire for good government. Let the accomplishment of this end be our supreme purpose.

That difference of opinion as to the best means of securing good government will exist among us is not only to be expected but is also desirable. Sameness means tameness and tameness results in stagnation, corruption and death. It is the clash of ideas which brings out and elucidates the truth. But let us settle all differences of opinion upon the high, strong and sure ground of patriotism and devotion to principle. We must rise to a purer atmosphere and to higher, and nobler things than sectionalism and partisan hate. The man who attempts to stir anew the smoldering embers of discord, and to revive past differences is either wanting in appreciation of the gravity of the situation or he is at heart an enemy to the best interests of society. Whatever our past differences may have been let us put them behind us. Let us unite as true Americans and as patriots and work together for the present and the future and thereby prove that we are worthy of citizenship in this great republic.

Responsibility Upon the People

Even with the wisest and most dispassionate counsels and the most united efforts our abilities will be taxed to their utmost. The kind of government which we are going to establish depends alone upon the people. If they will be watchful and take a personal interest in the discussion of all public questions and in the nomination as well as the election of all public officers and will then keep a constant and jealous eye upon all persons entrusted with power and hold each one to a strict accountability for his official actions, then we will indeed have a government of, by, and for the people, and freedom, protection, prosperity, and happiness will be ours. But my friends, if the people through their neglect to perform their duty as citizens, permit the future state to be organized by machine politicians and corporation grafters we will find that a government of special privileges and immunities for the favored few will be organized, and that additional burdens will be placed upon the shoulders of the people. We are in no wise responsible for conditions which have existed among us in the past. But we will be responsible for what will exist here in the future. We may fail to do our full duty as citizens but no man can escape the responsibility which attaches to him for failing to do his duty. I wish that I could impress it upon the mind of every voter in the future state that the true responsibility for bad government lies at the feet and rests upon the shoulders of the people themselves. If the people fail to perform their duty they have no right to play the baby act and complain at others for failing to perform their duty. My fellow countrymen, the man who does that which he denounces in others is a worse man than the one he is fighting. If the people will do their entire

duty in a spirit of fairness, intelligence, firmness and patriotism, then bad government will either be impossible or it will be of but short duration. If this is not true then the people are not capable of self government and we should abolish the republic and establish a monarchy. My friends, the people must begin right if they would succeed. They must insist upon a trial by jury of all the public questions and of all candidates for office and the people, and not the ring politicians must be that jury. This is democracy, pure and simple. The man who denies this has no right to call himself a democrat. He may wear the uniform of a democrat, but at heart he is a plutocrat. No party can trample upon its ideal and be worthy of the confidence and support of the people. Let us as democrats either live up to our principles or disband.

Primary Election for All Officers

It is for this reason that I have advocated that we nominate all candidates for office in primary elections. The Declaration of Independence says that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The people are the governed. Their consent should be obtained for every thing that we do. With all of my body, mind, and soul I believe in the sovereignty of the people as a living reality, and not a mere abstraction to be used for the purpose of complimenting and misleading the people. I will never be satisfied with the shadow of things. I demand the living substance of things. I look not to form, but I consider and value realties. Those who oppose primary elections say that there is no way to prevent frauds in primary elections. Think of this honest voters. See how you are insulted. This amounts to saying that you cannot be trusted, that you are wanting in intelligence, in honesty, and in patriotism, and that you must have the assistance and guiding care of a lot of ring politicians to protect you against your own folly and dishonesty. God save the mark!

What law is there to protect the people from would-be political bosses and their selfish and wicked schemes? You know and every intelligent man knows that their dark practices in nominating conventions has often defeated the will of the people and resulted in the nomination of dark horses, and thus demoralized the democratic party to such an extent that the nomination convention has been repudiated and kicked out of the democratic party in nearly all of the states of the union that are now safely democratic.

But we are told that the enabling act requires that our candidates for the Constitutional Convention shall be nominated in convention or by petition. This is true. But because the leaders of the republican party desire to dictate to republican voters is no reason why democrats should build up a machine and blindly follow the republicans into the vest pockets of corporations and trusts. There is no room for two republican parties in this country. There are multiplied thousands of intelligent, honest and patriotic republican voters who do not relish the idea of being led around as though they were so many prize jacks at a country fair. They love their country supremely and when they see the drift of affairs they will place country above party and will help us vindicate the supremacy of the people over machine politics. By all means let us nominate our candidates in a primary election and then present their names by petition or a nominating convention, to the officials charged with the duty of conducting the elections. This will vindicate the sovereignty of the citizen and at the same time comply with the letter of the republican enabling act.

But we are told that a nominating convention is necessary in order that an equal division of the candidates can be made so that all sections may be represented on our ticket. Can second class citizens distribute the names more fairly than the people? Are we more interested in expediency than we are in principle? Is the democratic party simply organized for the purpose of distributing patronage or is it organized for the purpose of voting and enforcing the will of the people? I oppose any plan which comes between the people and their right to select their own officials. The election is only the ratification of the nomination. The selections are made in the nominations. This is the seed planting time. Who people have the right to select their own seed. What

would you think of the sanity of a farmer who would allow an enemy to select and plant his seed? It mattered not how hard he worked and with what intelligence and skill he cultivated his crop, when harvest time came he would reap thistles and thorns. The same in politics. There are interests among us who are making claims antagonistic to the rights of the people. They are represented by men who are versed in the arts and wiles of conventions. While the farmers and other working classes are laboring these men are planning. What show would the people have against this band of political highwaymen in a nominating convention? Let them select the seed in both parties and it matters not which ticket is elected the people will be whipped. I warn you, my countrymen, to be on your guard against such characters. Let them know at the start that the democratic voters of the future state do not want and will not have any masters. Herein lies your only safety. If you fail to demand your rights at this critical time you will have no one to blame but yourselves. If you wake up after statehood comes and find out that you have been cheated out of your rights. Now is the time and this is your opportunity. Are you vasals, serfs or peons? If so, allow bridges to be placed in your mouths and saddles to be buckled upon your backs and invite the political bosses to mount and ride at pleasure. Are you free men and patriots? If so prove it by resisting any attempt at dictation or interference with your rights. It matters not the source from which it comes.

Entertaining these views I have accepted with pleasure many invitations which I have received to speak to the people and I only regret that I have not been able to accept all of the invitations which I have received. But I intend to keep up this fight until the last gun is fired, it matters not whose enemy I incur or whose friendship I may alienate.

The democratic national platform of 1900 contains the following plank: "We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable." As the constitution of the United States now stands we must elect our United States senators by the Legislature. Hence the necessity for a primary election to let the democracy in the legislature know whom the people want. Our senators do not represent the people directly but they represent the legislatures which elect them. This is the reason why so many members of the United States senate pay so little attention to the wishes and the rights of the people. Such men rely upon the special interests whose plant tools they are to buy members of the legislature and secure seats in the senate despite the wishes of the people. The result is that we have senators who know all about what the corporations and the trusts want, but who know nothing and care less about what the people want. This evil can only be remedied by a primary election.

Initiative and Referendum

The plank in the democratic platform which I have just read also commits the democratic party to the initiative and referendum wherever practicable. The man who fights this measure must place himself in the attitude of fighting the democratic party. Mr. Bryan is the ablest advocate of the referendum plan. The man who says that he is for Bryan and yet is against the referendum will have to explain to the people how he can be for a man and at the same time be opposed to his principles. The subject of the referendum is to fix the responsibility of the officials to the people. When it is placed in our new constitution as it certainly will be by the democrats, we will hear nothing of lobbyists at the capital. Their occupation will be gone. They cannot afford to purchase corrupt members of the legislature to defeat good laws and to pass bad laws, because behind the corrupt legislature will stand an incorruptible people, with the power to enact good laws defeated in the legislature and to repeal bad laws passed by the legislature.

But I will not argue this question now because the democratic party is fully committed to it and because no man will have the hardihood to come before our people and say that he is for Bryan and yet opposed to one

of the principal reforms for which Mr. Bryan stands. The principle upon which the referendum is based is the sovereignty of the citizen. Before the creation of trusts there was no necessity for this provision. Then the will of the people was supreme. But since trusts have bought up legislatures as though they were articles of merchandise, we must have the referendum to check their corrupting influence.

Announces Candidacy

Next to the love of my own family, the thing that I most value on earth is the respect, confidence and good will of the people among whom I live and whom I am proud to call my friends. Next to the support of my own family the thing I desire most is the well being, freedom and happiness of the people. God pity the man whose heart does not beat in sympathy with his fellow men, and who has never tasted the joy which comes from human fellowship. It matters not how much money he may have accumulated or how much power he may possess his life is a dismal failure and is like some blasted ruin with the mournful motto inscribed over its portals, "Thy glory has departed."

I deem it to be a noble thing for any man to desire to be of benefit to his fellow men and to aspire to public honors at their hands. I know of no good and sufficient reason why any one should be ashamed of, or seek to deny such an ambition. If a man desires to enjoy the confidences of the people he should take them into his confidence and be truthful, frank, and honest in his dealings with them. These being my views I will state that I am a candidate to represent Oklahoma as one of her senators in the United States senate. While I frankly state this yet I will also say that I would not have become a candidate if I did not believe that a majority of my fellow democrats desire me to be one of their senators. I have no desire to force myself upon the democratic party. The interests of organized democracy are superior to the ambitions of any man or the pretensions of any section. If the result shall show that the majority of my brother democrats desire some one else I will cheerfully bow to their will and will loyally support the man of their choice.

But this decision must come from the people and not from a lot of machine politicians. We might as well have a good understanding at the start. I am unalterably opposed to all secret rings, caucuses and combinations. I will not be a party to any such arguments, but will fight them to the last. I believe that each candidate should stand or fall upon his individual merits. The question of the merits of each candidate should be left alone to the people. It is my purpose to treat all candidates with courtesy and respect but I have not made and I will not make any entangling alliances with a single candidate. I want to be on friendly terms with all candidates and will be if fair treatment to all can accomplish this. The principle upon which I am a candidate is that the people are sovereign and that they need no master.

I expect to be misrepresented and abused. Unfortunately there are men in every community who resort to this kind of warfare. But I have too much confidence in the sense of justice and fair play of the people to believe for one moment that they will endorse a campaign of misrepresentation and abuse. It is an easy thing to impugn motives and to call hard names. It is another and a different thing to advance hard arguments. I intend to keep my temper, of which unfortunately I have too much, and abstain from the use of hard names and I will let the people judge as to whether I can advance hard arguments.

Bound to Neither Section Nor Class

I am not the candidate of any section, any secret influence or of any ring or combination. I am simply one of the people. I am not under the least obligation present or past to any influence antagonistic to the rights and interests of the people. Politically speaking I acknowledge no masters save the people. I am not a sudden convert to these views but have advocated them ever since I became a man. In the event of my election I will be a senator of the entire state. It matters not how poor any man or woman may be or how humble his or her position in life may be I will want all to feel that they are free to approach me with reference to any matter connected with the duties of the

office with the perfect assurance that they will receive respectful attention and that I will earnestly consider any matter submitted to my judgment. An officer has no right to make any distinction among the people in the discharge of his official duties. The man who looks up to the rich and down upon the poor, who bootlicks the influential and despises the humble has no right to expect to receive honors at the hands of the people.

Some say that I am too common. What would become of the uncommon class if it were not for the common people? If more common men were placed in office with common ideas in their heads there would not be so many uncommon things done which common people cannot understand, and which grind them like grain beneath the upper and the nether stone. My friends, I declare to you that the men and women who do the work which makes this world worth living in are God's aristocracy. In fact there is no aristocracy save that of the heart, and there are no rightful patents of nobility save those which have been signed by the hand of God.

Entertaining these views I would not value the office which I seek unless it came to me as the unbought expression of the confidence and good will of the people. If I accepted this place from a lot of machine politicians they would be my masters and I would be their slave. This I will never consent to become.

A Strict Constitutionist

As I am asking this place at the hands of the people it is right that I should state my views upon national questions.

In the first place I am an advocate of the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

The Tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States expresses my political faith, so far as national politics is concerned. It says:—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

This is the Tenth Commandment from the people. The doctrine of secession was shot to death upon the field of battle and no one desires to revive it. But the reserved rights of the states and of the people still live and the recognition of these reserved rights is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the sovereignty of the citizen and to prevent the destruction of our free institutions, and the consolidation of all power into the hands of the United States government, and the ultimate creation of a strong centralized despotism.

I want no man's support upon the basis of any misunderstanding as to my views. So far as I am concerned I would not want, neither would I accept the place if it came to me as the result of the least misrepresentation or concealment of my views.

So if I am one of your senators I will not vote for a single measure which interferes with the reserved rights of the states or of the people. In other words I will only support those measures which are within the powers delegated by the Constitution to the United States. If a necessity for further power on the part of the United States should be made to appear, I will vote for an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people and I will say whether they are to be granted this additional power. I will oppose such an amendment if you want some one who will vote differently from this. I say frankly to you that you should oppose my election. I want to have a perfect understanding before your choice is expressed. Then no one can complain at the course which I will pursue if given this position.

It is my deliberate judgment that the Constitution of the United States is the power of an attorney, or charter from the states and the people to the United States, and that as all grants of power should be strictly construed, this doctrine should apply to the construction of the Constitution. Herein lies the fundamental difference between republicanism and democracy. Democracy demands the strict construction of the Constitution. Republicanism claims to stand for the doctrine of a liberal construction of the Constitution. This doctrine has so degenerated into a loose construction of the Constitution until the Constitution is now largely looked upon by re-

publican leaders as only useful in helping to defeat some measure which they are opposed. In other words, when they are opposed to a measure they then become strict constructionists and talk of the sanctity of the Constitution. When they are in favor of a measure they never appear to the Constitution, but are loud in their declarations of what they are pleased to call manifest destiny, or the implied powers of the United States or a thousand and one other catchy sentences to mislead and deceive the people. I am for the strict construction of the Constitution, whether it aids or defeats, a measure to which I may be favorable.

This is not only the letter and the spirit of the Constitution itself, but it is supported by the soundest reason. The Constitution clearly states the powers delegated to the United States. To this extent the states and the people have parted with their sovereignty and the power of the United States is supreme. As to the powers not delegated by the Constitution the states and the people are sovereign, and the United States is powerless. This clearly marks the boundary line between the dual system of government which we have and prevents conflicts and confusion. Each is sovereign within the sphere of its powers. The difference is this: The United States has only delegated powers and its authority is limited to those powers delegated. The power of the states is original. It extends to all matters not surrendered or delegated to the United States. Without this rule clearly drawn constant uncertainty and conflicts would exist, and as power is always selfish, and is constantly seeking to perpetuate and aggrandize itself, the United States being the strongest would gradually usurp the powers of the states and of the people until state governments would exist in form only, and the sovereignty of the citizen would become a by-word and a reproach.

Another reason supporting the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is that if Congress had general jurisdiction to legislate as it pleased, the task imposed would be beyond the possibility of human achievement. Think of the vast extent of our country, and of its nearly one hundred millions of people, and of the incalculable variety and volume of its business interests, and it will at once be seen that if Congress were to remain in session night and day, from one end of the year to the other, it would not be possible to take care of the interests and protect the rights of the people. The very necessity of our condition requires divided jurisdiction in government among us. Laws that are a necessity in one locality would work the greatest injustice in other localities.

My friends, my mind is fully made up that the Constitution of the United States should be strictly construed, and if you elect me as one of your senators, I will consider all public questions from this standpoint. It will also be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to do all in my power to give full force and effect to the grants of power contained in the Constitution to the end of the people, without distinctions as to wealth or poverty, or influence or want of power, shall receive equal justice, equal opportunity, equal encouragement and equal protection. Every one should look with confidence to the law for protection in all his rights.

Regulation of Inter-State Commerce. I have not time today to take up each grant of power in the Constitution and discuss it in detail. But I will briefly state my views upon the most important questions now before Congress. Section 8 of the Constitution, under the head of the general powers of Congress, says: "Congress shall have the power 'To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes.'" This is a clear surrender of power by the states and the people upon these subjects, to the United States. "The states are now to regulate such matters. That is vested exclusively in Congress. Congress cannot fail to exercise its power for the protection of the people. It has been conceded to the states at the beginning and the end of the world power to regulate commerce, and regulate is not a verb, but has a meaning known to Webster says that it means to adjust by rule, method or restriction; to direct by rule or restriction;

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

Address Delivered at Wayne, Indian Territory, July 11, 1906

BY

Henry M. Furman, of Ada, I. T.

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow-Citizens—

We stand upon the threshold of a new day. We will soon be in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. With these rights and privileges will come the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. We have reached the most critical period in our development and in our history. The future welfare and happiness of millions of people for many years to come will be more or less affected by what we think, what we say, and what we do within the next few months.

How are we going to meet the issue of the hour? Are we going to do so in a spirit of sectionalism and of partisan hate? Are we going to cover and cringe like a pack of beaten dogs beneath a master's lash and do the bidding of any man or any interest? Are we in a spirit of revenge for past wrongs, going to inaugurate a system of destructive legislation toward any honest class? An affirmative answer to either of these questions will mean that we will pursue a course which will result in more human suffering, misery and woe than the tongue can express or the imagination of man can conceive. My friends, we have reached a crisis when we should all examine ourselves carefully and as true and patriotic Americans we should banish from our hearts everything except loyalty to principle. It matters not what our other differences may be, all honest, intelligent and patriotic men unite in an earnest desire for good government. Let the accomplishment of this end be our supreme purpose.

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But we are told that the enabling act requires that our candidates for the Constitutional Convention shall be nominated in convention or by petition. This is true. But because the leaders of the republican party desire to dictate to republican voters is no reason why democrats should build up a machine and blindly follow the republicans into the vest pockets of corporations and trusts. There is no room for two republican parties in this country. There are multiplied thousands of intelligent, honest and patriotic republican voters who do not relish the idea of being led around as though they were so many prize jacks at a country fair. They love their country and when they see the drift of affairs they will help us vindicate the supremacy of the people over machine politics. By all means let us nominate our candidates in a primary election and then present their names by petition or a nominating convention, to the officials charged with the duty of conducting the elections. This will vindicate the sovereignty of the citizen and at the same time comply with the letter of the republican enabling act.

But we are told that a nominating convention is necessary in order that an equal division of the candidates can be made so that all sections may be represented on our ticket. Can section trading concessions distribute the ticket more fairly than the people? Or are we more interested in expediency than we are in principle? Is a democratic party simply organized for the purpose of distributing patronage or is it organized for the purpose of voting and enforcing the will of the people? I oppose any plan which comes between the people and their right to select their own officials. The election is only the ratification of the nomination. The selections are made in the nominations. This is the saddest of all things. The people have the right to select their own officials. What

would you think of the sanity of a farmer who would allow an enemy to select and plant his seed? It mattered not how hard he worked and with what intelligence and skill he cultivated his crop, when harvest time came he would reap chaff and thorns. The same is true in making a nomination in politics. There are interests among us who are making claims antagonistic to the rights of the people. They are represented by men who are versed in the arts and wiles of conventions. While the farmers and other working classes are laboring these men are planning. What show would the people have against this band of political highwaymen in a nominating convention? Let them select the seed in both parties and it matters not which ticket is elected the people will be whipped. I warn you, my countrymen, to be on your guard against such characters. Let them know at the start that the democratic voters of the future state do not want and will not have any master. Herein lies your only safety. If you fail to demand your rights at this critical time you will have no one to blame but yourselves, and if you wake up after statehood comes and find out that you have been cheated out of your rights. Now is the time and this is your opportunity. Are you vassals, serfs or dependents? If so, allow bridges to be placed in your mouths and saddles to be buckled upon your backs and invite the political bosses to mount and ride at pleasure. Are you free men and patriots? If so prove it by resisting any attempt at dictation or interference with your rights, it matters not the source from which it comes.

Entertaining these views I have accepted with pleasure many invitations which I have received to speak to the people and I only regret that I have not been able to accept all of the invitations which I have received. But I intend to keep up this fight until the last gun is fired, it matters not whose enemy I incur or whose friendship I may alienate.

The democratic national platform of 1900 contains the following plank: "We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for election of United States senators by the Legislature. Hence the necessity for a primary election to let the democratic party in the legislature know whom the people want. Our senators do not represent the people directly but they represent the legislatures which elect them. This is the reason why so many members of the United States senate pay so little attention to the wishes and the rights of the people. Such men rely upon the special interests who use pliant tools they are to buy members of the legislature and secure seats in the senate despite the wishes of the people. The result is that we have senators who know all about what the corporations and the trusts want, but who know nothing and care less about what the people want. This evil can only be remedied by a primary election.

Initiative and Referendum
The plank in the democratic platform which I have just read also commits the democratic party to the initiative and referendum wherever practicable. The man who fights this measure must place himself in the attitude of fighting the democratic party. Mr. Bryan who says that he is for Bryan and yet is against the referendum will have to explain to the people how he can be for a man and at the same time be opposed to his principles. The subject of the referendum is to fix the responsibility of the officials to the people. When it is placed in our new constitution as it certainly will be by the democrats, we will hear nothing of lobbyists at the capital. Their occupation will be gone. They cannot afford to purchase corrupt members of the legislature to defeat good laws and to pass bad laws, because behind a corrupt legislature will stand an incorruptible people, with the power to enact good laws defeated in the legislature and to repeal bad laws passed by the legislature.

But I will not argue this question now because the democratic party is fully committed to it and because no man will have the hardihood to come before our people and say that he is for Bryan and yet opposed to one

of the principal reforms for which Mr. Bryan stands. The principle upon which the referendum is based is the sovereignty of the citizen. Before the creation of trusts there was no necessity for this provision. Then the will of the people was supreme. But since trusts have bought up legislatures and through they were articles of merchandise, we must have the referendum to check their corrupting influence.

Announces Candidacy
Next to the love of my own family, the thing that I most value on earth is the respect, confidence and good will of the people among whom I live and whom I am proud to call my friends. Next to the support of my own family, the thing I desire most is the well being, freedom and happiness of the people. God pity the man whose heart does not beat in sympathy with his fellow men, and who has never tasted the joy which comes from human fellowship. It matters not how much money he may have accumulated or how much power he may possess his life is a dismal failure and is like some blasted ruin with the mournful motto inscribed over its portals, "Thy glory has departed."

I deem it to be a noble thing for any man to desire to be of benefit to his fellow men and to aspire to public honors at their hands. I know of no good and sufficient reason why any one should be ashamed of, or seek to deny such an ambition. If a man desires to enjoy the confidence of the people he should take them into his confidence and be truthful, frank, and honest in his dealings with them. These being my views I will state that I am a candidate to represent Oklahoma as one of her senators in the United States senate. While I frankly state this yet I will also say that I would not have become a candidate if I did not believe that a majority of my fellow democrats desire me to be one of their senators. I have no desire to force myself upon the democratic party. The interests of organized democracy are superior to the ambitions of any man or the pretensions of any section. If the result shall show that the majority of my brother democrats desire some one else I will cheerfully bow to their will and will loyally support the man of their choice.

But this decision must come from the people and not from a lot of machine politicians. We might as well have a good understanding at the start. I am unalterably opposed to all secret rings, caucuses and combinations. I will not be a party to any such arguments, but will fight them to the last. I believe that each candidate should stand or fall upon his individual merits. The question of the merits of each candidate should be left alone to the people. It is my purpose to treat all candidates with courtesy and respect but I have not made and I will not make any entangling alliances with a single candidate. I want to be on friendly terms with all candidates and will be if fair treatment to all can accomplish this. The principle upon which I am a candidate is that the people are sovereign and that they need no master.

I expect to be misrepresented and abused. Unfortunately there are men in every community who resort to this kind of warfare. But I have too much confidence in the sense of justice and fair play of the people to believe for one moment that they will endorse a campaign of misrepresentation and abuse. It is an easy thing to impugn motives and to call hard names. It is another and a different thing to advance hard arguments. I intend to keep my temper, of which unfortunately I have too much, and abstain from the use of hard names and I will let the people judge as to whether I can advance hard arguments.

Bound to Neither Section Nor Class
I am not the candidate of any section, any secret influence or of any ring or combination. I am simply one of the people. I am not under the least obligation present or past to any influence antagonistic to the rights and interests of the people. Politically speaking I acknowledge no masters save the people. I am not a sudden convert to these views but have advocated them ever since I became a man. In the event of my election I will be a senator of the entire state. It matters not how poor any man or woman may be or how humble his or her position in life may be I will want all to feel that they are free to approach me with reference to any matter connected with the duties of the

office with the perfect assurance that they will receive respectful attention and that I will earnestly consider any matter submitted to my judgment. An officer has no right to make any distinction among the people in the discharge of his official duties. The man who looks up to the rich and down upon the poor, who bootless the influential and despises the humble has no right to expect to receive honors at the hands of the people.

Some say that I am too common. What would become of the uncommon class if it were not for the common people? If more common men were placed in office with common ideas in their heads there would not be so many uncommon things done which common people cannot understand, and which grind them like grain beneath the upper and the lower mill. My friends, I declare to you that the men and women who do the work in our God's aristocracy. In fact there is no aristocracy save that of the heart, and there are no rightful patents of nobility save those which have been signed by the hand of God.

Entertaining these views I would not value the office which I seek unless it came to me as the unbought expression of the confidence and good will of the people. If I accept this place from a lot of machine politicians they would be my masters and I would be their slave. This I will never consent to become.

A Strict Constitutionalist
As I am asking this place at the hands of the people it is right that I should state my views upon national questions.

In the first place I am an advocate of the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

The Tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States expresses my political faith, so far as national politics is concerned. It says:—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

This is the Tenth Commandment from the people. The doctrine of secession was shot to death upon the field of battle and no one desires to revive it. But the reserved rights of the states and of the people still live and the recognition of these reserved rights is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the sovereignty of the citizen and to prevent the destruction of our free institutions, and the consolidation of all power into the hands of the United States government, and the ultimate creation of a strong centralized despotism.

I want no man's support upon the basis of any misunderstanding as to my views. So far as I am concerned I would not want, neither would I accept the place if it came to me as the result of the least misrepresentation or concealment of my views.

So if I am one of your senators I will not vote for a single measure which interferes with the reserved rights of the states or of the people. In other words I will only support those measures which are within the powers delegated by the Constitution to the United States. If a necessity for further power on the part of the United States should be made to appear, I will vote for an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people and I will say whether they are a wise or a foolish amendment.

It is my deliberate judgment that the Constitution of the United States is the power of an attorney, or charter from the states and the people to the United States, and that as all grants of power should be strictly construed, this doctrine should apply to the construction of the Constitution. Herein lies the fundamental difference between republicanism and democracy. Democracy demands the strict construction of the Constitution. Republicanism claims to stand for the doctrine of a liberal construction of the Constitution. This doctrine has so degenerated into a loose construction of the Constitution until the Constitution is how largely looked upon by re-

publican leaders as only useful in helping to defeat some measure to which they are opposed. In other words, when they are opposed to a measure they then become strict constructionists and talk of the sanctity of the Constitution. When they are in favor of a measure they never refer to the Constitution, but are loud in their declarations of what they are pleased to call manifest destiny, or the implied powers of the United States or a thousand and one other catchy sentences to mislead and deceive the people. I am for the strict construction of the Constitution, whether it aids or defeats a measure to which I may be favorable.

This is not only the letter and the spirit of the Constitution itself, but it is supported by the soundest reason. The Constitution clearly states the powers delegated to the United States. To this extent the states and the people have parted with their sovereignty and the power of the United States is supreme. As to the powers not delegated by the Constitution the states and the people are sovereign, and the United States is powerless. This clearly marks the boundary line between the dual system of government which we have and prevents conflicts and confusion. Each is sovereign within the sphere of its powers. The difference is this: The United States has only delegated powers and its authority is limited to those powers delegated. The power of the states is original. It extends to all matters not surrendered or delegated to the United States. Without this rule the United States would exist and as power is always selfish and is constantly seeking to perpetuate and aggrandize itself, the United States being the strongest would gradually usurp the powers of the states and of the people until state governments would exist in form only, and the sovereignty of the citizen would become a by-word and a reproach.

Another reason supporting the doctrine of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is that if Congress had general jurisdiction imposed would be beyond the possibility of human achievement. Think of the vast extent of our country, and of its nearly one hundred millions of people, and of the incalculable variety and volume of its business interests, and it will at once be seen that if Congress were to remain in session night and day, from one end of the year to the other, it would not be possible to take care of the interests and protect the rights of the people. The very necessity of our condition requires divided jurisdiction in government among us. Laws that are a necessity in one locality would work the greatest injustice in other localities.

My friends, my mind is fully made up that the Constitution of the United States should be strictly construed, and if you elect me as one of your senators, I will consider all public questions from this standpoint. It will also be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to do all in my power to give full force and effect to the grants of power contained in the Constitution to the end of the people, without distinctions as to wealth or poverty, or influence or want of power, shall receive equal justice, equal opportunity, equal encouragement and equal protection. Every one should look with confidence to the law for protection in all his rights.

Regulation of Inter-State Commerce
I have not time today to take up each grant of power in the Constitution and discuss it in detail. But I will briefly state my views upon the most important questions now before Congress. Section 8 of the Constitution, under the head of the general powers of Congress, says: "Congress shall have the power 'To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes.' This is a clear grant of power by the states and the people upon these subjects, and the states are now to regulate such matters. That is vested exclusively in Congress. Congress cannot fail to exercise its power for the protection of the people, but being recent to the beginning and the end of all power to regulate commerce, word regulates is not a mere word, but has a meaning known to Webster says that it means to adjust by rule, method or established mode; to direct by rule or suggestion

subject to governing principles of law. Then as to the commerce mentioned in the Constitution, the power of Congress is exclusive and absolute. As to all other classes of commerce the same may be said of the powers of the states. The states cannot interfere with the regulation of commerce with foreign nations or with commerce among the states, or with the Indian Tribes. Congress cannot go one hair's breadth beyond the delegation of the power above enumerated. To grant a power is to impose the duty of exercising that power for the purpose for which it was granted. Commerce between the states and with foreign nations is with few exceptions of minor importance, carried on by corporations. If Congress must regulate such commerce, it must also regulate the corporations which carry this commerce.

There is no logical escape from this position. The member of commerce who does not to the best of his ability, attempt to give full force and effect to this grant of power, is either an imbecile, a coward or a traitor. But there are those who claim that Congress has no more right to say to a corporation carrying passengers and freight between the states, and to and from foreign nations, how much they must charge for such service, than it would have to say to a merchant who receives his goods from another state or from a foreign nation, how much he must charge for his merchandise. This assumption is based upon the position that the government cannot rightfully interfere with the private business of individuals. The proposition that the government cannot rightfully interfere with the private business of individuals is correct. But the assumption that corporations carrying such commerce are subject to the same rules as are individuals in private business, does great violence to the truth. In the first place these corporations obtain from the people their charters and the grant of the extraordinary powers with which they are clothed upon the ground that they are common carriers and public highways. They thereby assume the duty of serving the public and of treating all persons and sections alike and of furnishing the same service for the same price to all. In one sense they are like private business transactions, because they are owned and operated by private individuals. But in another and broader view, they are public servants. In other words every member of society has the right to demand equal facilities, equal service and equal treatment at these hands.

Let me see if I cannot make this so plain that even a boy here can understand me. I own a lot and home in Ada. My neighbor, Tom Chambers, is a merchant. He comes to me and says, "Henry I want to purchase the lot on the back of your place to build a store room on." I would reply, "Tom, I would like to accommodate you but I have no more land than I need for the yard, garden and orchard. In fact I would like to increase the size of my lot so that I could have a patch of wheat every winter for my cow to graze upon." This would end the matter. But the next day a stranger comes and says: "We are going to build a new line of railroad into Ada, and the survey runs through your lot. I have come to see if I cannot agree with you upon the damage you will sustain, so that I may settle with you." I reply, "Yesterday a friend and a neighbor, Tom Chambers, attempted to purchase a few feet off the back of my place to build a store room on. I declined to sell it to him because I needed it. Now if I will not sell it to him to build a store room on I certainly will not sell any of my lot to you to build a railroad on. The noise, the smoke, and the danger of getting my wife or children hurt or killed will not permit me to sell any part of my lot to you for such a purpose." He would say, "Well, I have done all that the law requires me to do. I see that we cannot agree. I will report you to the court, and have a commission appointed to assess the damages, and we will build through your property whether you are willing or not." I say, "I do not know what the court has to do with my private property. I can do with it as I please, so long as I do not use it to injure other people." He says, "That would be true were it not for the fact that society could not be maintained unless private interests are compelled to yield to the public necessities. Now a public highway is a public necessity. We are a public highway. You must therefore yield to the public good. The law clothes us with the right of eminent domain, and we can go wherever we please, and we please to take your lot and you can't help yourself." Upon investigation I find out that he was right in what he said.

Now my friend, is it not true that, as these corporations get their charters upon the ground that they are common carriers, public highways, and public servants, that the law which creates them is in duty bound to see that their charters and obligations, just as God, the creator, is greater than man, the creature, even so the law, the creator, is greater than the corporation, the creature. If corporations are bound to the law for a tribunal to force you to give up your property, upon the ground that it is for the public good, where is the justice, or the logic of denying that if you cannot agree with this corporation as to what you shall pay it, for the quasi-public service from it, the law should provide a tribunal to which you can appeal from justice? Is this right, or is this wrong? You are jury, what do you say about it? Turn this matter over to your minds and you will see that I am right.

I find that an effort has been made to create the impression that I am the owner of the corporations. No one has ever heard me express the least opposition to a single corporation that lived up to its charter obligations, that was honestly conducted, and that obeyed the law. All honest men are entitled to the protection of the law whether they are operating as private individuals or as members of a corporation. No man who has an ounce of brains or a drop of honest blood in his veins desires to injure

any honest business enterprise which is legitimately conducted. The men that I am after are the ones who seek under the cover of corporation charters, to steal the sweat from the brow of honest labor, and to rob and bankrupt unsuspecting and helpless widows and orphans with their brazen faced rascality. Such sham corporations as these should be stamped out of existence, and all connected with them should be sent to the penitentiary. This is the front, the head, the sum and substance of my offending. Recent disclosures place beyond a doubt the fact that the people have been most shamelessly plundered and enslaved by corporations. Our fathers established a government for, by and for the people, but owing to the wicked and selfish devices of men, things have come to such a pass that now our government is largely of corporations, for corporations and by corporations. Corporations should be forced to attend to their legitimate business, keep out of politics, and obey the law. When they do this they should be protected and encouraged. When they do not do this they should be forced to do it.

As many of our people are new about to vote for the first time, a definition of what a corporation is may be of value to some by helping them to understand this matter. There are two kinds of persons. First, a natural person. Second, an artificial person. A natural person is a human being. An artificial person is a creation of the law. Now then, a corporation is an artificial person composed of an association of natural persons acting together under a charter issued by authority of law for the purpose of accomplishing some legal end. So you see there is nothing wrong with a proper corporation. Why, my friends, I see many members of the Farmers Union here today. Did you ever stop to think that you are operating under a charter issued by authority of law, for the accomplishment of a lawful purpose, and that therefore, you are yourselves members of a corporation? You must discriminate between the legal and the illegal, the just and the unjust. I do not want to hurt your feelings, for I know and respect the integrity of your purpose and you have, as you know, my sympathy in all laudable undertakings; but I want to say that you cannot afford to be mistaken about this matter.

We must not act hastily, and upon anything except bottom facts, and strictly in accordance with absolute justice. If we do, we may be like the one, eyed hero who shied off the bridge and was drowned in the stream below. I said a while ago, and I repeat it, the man who does that which he denounces in others, is a worse man than the one he is fighting. My friends, I want to say that you cannot afford to denounce all corporations unless you first surrender your own charter and cease to be a corporation yourselves. This you will and ought not to do. Then let us patiently discriminate about these matters. I sympathize with the farmers because from personal experience and lifelong associations with them I know their true condition, their wants, their necessities, and their aspirations. I know that the farmer gives value received for everything that he gets out of the ground, for I have tried it myself. Therefore the farmers have fewer inducements to, and opportunities for, dishonesty than any other class. I know that the farmers stand between the rest of the world and death by starvation. I believe that it is an ungodly dog that bites the hand that feeds him. Therefore I have in my heart, and have always had there, an earnest desire to do all in my power to encourage and assist my farmer friends and kinsmen. Friendship should be brave as well as strong, and I would not hesitate to tell you, in a kind manner, when I thought that you were mistaken, just as quickly as I would compliment you when I thought that you were right. I want to say to you that we should follow the scriptural injunction and "Prove all things—hold fast to that which is good—abstain from the least appearance of evil." It is only by pursuing this course that we can reasonably hope to accomplish any good for ourselves and for humanity. I know that this is your earnest purpose and desire. Let us be as ready to applaud what is honest and right as we are to condemn and punish that which is dishonest and wrong. Our present state of civilization we cannot get along without legal corporations. There are many charitable, educational and benevolent institutions and business enterprises which can be far better conducted by corporations than by private enterprise.

But this is no reason why we should turn the country over to corporations. On the contrary the great opportunities and powers which corporations possess to wrong and oppress the people should at once suggest to every reflecting mind and honest heart the most stringent regulations and restrictions should be thrown around them to prevent the possibility of their becoming public masters, when their charters were granted solely upon the ground that they were to be public servants.

We must not forget that there are two sides to this corporation question. For instance, think for a moment what your condition would be if we were without railroads. What would you do with your surplus crops? Or again, what would you do if you were deprived of the opportunity of purchasing the many articles of merchandise which are brought to your very doors by these same railroads? The truth is that they are a necessity to all classes. Justice and personal interest join in demanding that railroads and all other useful corporations should be treated fairly. They should be forced to live up to their charter duties and obligations, obey the law and keep out of politics, and they should also be protected and encouraged. If any one wants to inaugurate a system of destructive legislation against any useful and honestly conducted corporation, I serve notice on you now and here that you had better oppose my election to the United States Senate, for if elected, I will fight the spirit of communism as unflinchingly as I will the corporation. I am for the regulation of corporations not for their destruction, unless they persist in pursuing such a course as

shall endanger the rights and liberties of the people.

I also serve notice on all corporations that in fighting such reasonable and just regulation, and in attempting to uphold those who violate the law, they alone will be responsible for the consequences which will certainly ensue. The spirit of 1776 is not dead in the land. We are the worthy sons of a noble and glorious ancestry. The people will not allow themselves and their children to wear the gilded chains of commercial slavery. They now know the hand that has robbed them. They now see the arm that is scourging their wives and children. If relief does not come by peaceful methods of reformation as it should come, it will come in the blood, and the carnage of revolution. Then the vipers who now have crawled into the folds of the life's blood from the hearts of the people, will be rudely awakened from their fancied security and will be terrified by the shouts and the thunders and smitten by the lightnings and will be empiied upon the wrath of a long suffering, but finally thoroughly aroused, determined and desperate people. Then no discrimination will be made in the minds of an angry people but the just and the illegal, the right and the unjust, and the legal will suffer with the unjust and the illegal. The only way to prevent public utilities from being avoided is by adopting fair, just and reasonable government regulation of corporations. Farmers Organized Government Committee.

I do not wonder that some men are so much opposed to the organization of the farmers. They know that the agitation of the question of government control of corporations carrying interstate commerce was started in the Grange. This led to the institution of suits known in legal history as the "Granger Cases," which found their way to the Supreme Court of the United States, and were there decided in favor of the contention that we are going to establish and maintain in Oklahoma. They do not desire to injure or oppress any honest and useful class. All that they want is good government which will give equal opportunity, equal protection and equal encouragement to all alike. They are opposed to granting special privileges and immunities to any class or to any man. They are demanding equal and exact justice to all. This is democracy pure and simple, and to this demand with all of my mind and soul I give most hearty assent.

The People Will Prevail.

The man who opposes this has no right to call himself a democrat. Let no man deceive himself, the farmers and other laboring classes, without whose hard and honest work, this world would not be worth living in, are not going to stand back and allow a few self-constituted political bosses to write the constitution, and to write the party platforms and to nominate the candidates, and then turn out and fight for and elect the platform afterwards. The people who bear the heat and burden of the day are going to be heard, and we be to the machine politician who attempts to stand in their way.

That party is going to carry the elections and rule Oklahoma, which gets the closest to the people and stays there. This is not a threat, but is a prophecy which will soon be fulfilled. People are tired and sick of voting for party names. They are going to vote for men who stand for principles, and in whose intelligence, courage and integrity they have confidence. They are not going to be lead around. The man who has always treated the people with arrogance and disdain and contempt will get no recognition from them. It matters not how long he may attempt to become. Let all such parties take notice and first reform and bring forth fruits meet for repentance before they seek for recognition at the hands of the democratic party.

I am glad to know that our farmers have wisely decided to keep party politics out of their organizations. It would be wrong in principle to attempt to organize a political party out of any one class of our people. All honest people should have equal opportunities to be heard when it comes to matters in which all are interested and no attempt should be made to exclude any one on account of his occupation, race or creed. This is the only way to secure justice and the public good. Farmers should take part in political matters as individuals, and not in an organized manner, attempting to crowd others out. I know them too well to believe that any considerable number of them will attempt to organize a separate political party. Such conduct would not only be wrong in principle, but it is unnecessary. They are in an overwhelming majority and can secure any thing from the democratic party that they desire. Thomas Jefferson said, "Absolute acquiescence in the fairly expressed will of the majority is the vital principle of republics."

It was a proverb of our fathers that: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." So you see that liberty has a price, and that if you would eat the sweet, wholesome bread of freedom, you must pay for it with eternal vigilance. I see men here today who have known me ever since I became a man. I can appeal to them with confidence for confirmation of the statement that I am no new convert to these views, but that I have always advocated them, and sometimes to my own detriment.

Business Men Defined.

We frequently hear it said that the business interests must rule this country. To this statement I give most hearty assent. But what are the business interests? Any man who is a honest laborer supports himself and those dependent upon him is a busi-

ness man. Politics is the peoples' business. I will never agree to any definition of business interests which leaves out a single honest occupation. The poor and the humble are as interested in good government as the rich and the influential are. The rich and the influential can take care of and protect themselves. It is the weak, the poor and the humble who need the strong arm of the law as their refuge and defense. I would fight to the last any proposition which would take from the rich the right to have a voice in the government. But I demand the same opportunity for the weak, the poor and the humble. If the rich do not like our laws they can take their wealth and go where they please. But if the weak, the poor and the humble do not like the laws they must stay and take what comes, be it good or bad. The brave miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth and delves out the coal is every whit as much a business man and has as much right to a voice in the government as the mine owner has, and what is more he is a fool if he does not exercise this right for his own protection. How can you reasonably expect others to take more interest in the preservation of your rights than you take yourselves? The honest farmer, who, by his hard work, in the hot sun raises the crops which go so far toward clothing us, and who raises the food that we eat, is ten thousand times more a business man than the stock gambler who sits back in the cool shade of his office and speculates upon the crops raised by this farmer and his wife and children, and the coal dug out of the mines by the miners, and is not satisfied with this but wants to go further, and dictate the policy of the United States, yet they cannot leave their own land for a period of more than one year without securing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All Indians have been rightfully vested with American citizenship. But to a greater or less extent all have been deprived of their rights. They are all treated as though they were peons and imbecile peons at that.

My friends, read Section 16 of the Curtis act. You will there see that the residue of land left after allotment is completed shall be sold to Indians as to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, the Choctaw and Chickasaw negroes shall have the preference right to purchase this land at its appraised value. I ask the Indians what do you think of this? If any one should have a preference right to purchase this land it should have been the Indians, who are its rightful owners. The Indians were forced to divide their land with the freedmen. Not content with this, the republican party now comes and gives freedmen the preference right to purchase residue lands at their appraised value, although as a matter of fact these lands may be worth many times their appraised value. How can a liberty loving and self respecting Indian vote the republican ticket in the face of this? I ask the farmers whether they be republicans or democrats what do you think of this? You will have to stand back and wait till the freedmen pick and choose, cut and carve and then you will be allowed to take what the freedmen leave. The freedmen can purchase at the appraised value. You will have to purchase what he leaves in an open market subject to competition. I challenge, impeach and denounce this as a piece of rank injustice and shameless discrimination. Think of these things when you go to vote and remember the party has forced this upon you.

I cannot understand the logic which says that in intermarried citizen and all Indians except full bloods are competent to sell part of their land but that they are not sufficiently intelligent to sell all of their land if they so desire. I believe that all restrictions should be removed from all except full bloods. As to the full bloods, I believe that all power over them should be taken from the Secretary of the Interior. I am opposed to government at long range. The closer a government is brought to the people the more responsible it will become to the rights and interests of the people. There are some full bloods who do need protection. I would commit this matter to the courts of the future state. These courts will try all other matters relating to property, character, liberty and life. If a full blood desires to have his restrictions removed let him apply to the proper court. The judge will be in a better position to determine this matter than the Secretary of the Interior. If after hearing the witnesses and questioning the applicant the judge is satisfied that he is a person of ordinary intelligence and business capacity his restrictions can be removed, just as the courts now remove the disabilities of minors upon a proper showing. If this does not appear, then the court can appoint a guardian and order the sale of a sufficient quantity of land to enable the balance to be improved, and have this done under the direction of the receiver. To my mind this would place the Indian upon an equality with his white neighbor and friend. The idea that the Indians are a set of fools and that they need a master is a gross perversion of the truth. With a few exceptions they are competent to transfer their own business. It is an insult to them to place this stigma of inferiority upon them. It is the refinement of cruelty to those who are not competent to say that this land is yours but you cannot get any benefit from it without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior cannot possibly give personal attention to these matters. They are referred to some clerk who owes his position to political influence rather than to his competency. Let us bring power close to the people and place it in the hands of those who are upon the ground and who know the people and enjoy their confidence. What protection will full blood Indians have if they own three hundred and twenty acres of land and freeze or starve to death. The present system will work a great hardship upon the Indian and will retard the development of the country. It will also result in the land being so butchered up that when it can be sold its value will be largely impaired. My position is not to force the sale of land, but it is to give the Indian the same rights and opportunities that the white man enjoys. As sold land is sold it will become subject to taxation and thus the burden

country. They must use coal or freeze. The cheaper they get coal the more money they will save to improve their farms with and to purchase the other necessities and comforts of life and the better business becomes in that section to all other lines of business. This is right in principle and it will benefit all other classes living in that section.

Removal of Restrictions.

Then take the matter of the alienation of lands by Indians. There is a pathetic side to this Indian question. This is their country. It was not given to them by congress but by God. They have reluctantly, more as a matter of compulsion than as a matter of persuasion, consented to surrender their tribal forms of government and become United States citizens. As a matter of common justice they are entitled to fair treatment, to a square deal, if you please, something of which they have heard much but seen little. I am unalterably opposed to depriving them of a single right. On the contrary I would enlarge their rights and place them as near as is possible upon an equal footing with their white friends and neighbors. I speak advisedly when I call them our friends. However much restricted they may exist between the Indians and the United States government I rejoice to say that there is no friction between the Indian and the bonafide white people of this country. We are living together upon terms of friendship and equality as we should live. Think of the manner in which congress has treated the full blood Indians. Read Section 16 of the Curtis Bill and you will find that although congress has recognized the fact that these people possess sufficient intelligence to become full-fledged United States citizens, yet they cannot leave their own land for a period of more than one year without securing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All Indians have been rightfully vested with American citizenship. But to a greater or less extent all have been deprived of their rights. They are all treated as though they were peons and imbecile peons at that.

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of supporting the state government will be lightened. My fellow countrymen, these are some of my views. I frankly submit them to you for your consideration.

Plan for the Party Program.

There is one other matter which I wish to discuss at this time and then I will be through for the present. If our country were small and our population sparse and if our interests were free from complications, then we could get along without political parties. But such is not the case. There are classes among us who are thoroughly organized and who are seeking to secure the control of the government to prostitute it to their own selfish purposes. This requires organization upon the part of the people to secure the defeat of the selfish and nefarious plans of their political enemies. This makes political parties an absolute necessity. We simply cannot get along without properly organized political parties. I believe in the principles of democracy which stand for equal rights, equal encouragement, equal opportunity and equal protection to all and special privileges and immunities for none. This is the reason why I place the interests of organized democracy above the ambition of any man. I am doing all in my power to see that the democratic party is organized upon principles of justice, equity and fair play to all. If you believe in these principles it is your duty to help in this great and noble work. It matters not what your past party affiliations may have been. You should not imitate the Chinaman who lives alone in the past. You should live for the present and the future. You should not be controlled by your prejudices but you should be governed by your intelligence and your patriotism. If you believe in democratic principles the place to promote those principles is in the democratic party. You can make what you please of the democratic party. But if you stand back and allow those who are honestly fighting your battles to be defeated for the want of your assistance you will deserve nothing better than that which you will certainly receive. I cannot too strongly impress upon your minds the necessity of action, firm, intelligent, patriotic and determined action on your part.

In order that you may be kept fully informed as to what is happening on it is of the utmost importance that you should subscribe for democratic papers. Stand up for those papers which stand up for your rights. Take your local democratic paper. Ask it to club with the Commoner. This will enable you to get the national as well as the local news at small cost. Subscribe for some democratic paper of general circulation over the future state. This will enable you to keep informed as to state matters. You cannot properly discharge your duty as a citizen without this information. Not only be a democrat in name but, what is far better, be a reading, a thinking and a working democrat. This is not only your privilege but it is also your duty. You cannot overestimate the power and influence of the press. It is a regular visitor, full of the very information which you will most need. When fighting the infamous and odious Alien and Sedition Laws, which were intended to muzzle the press, Thomas Jefferson said, "It is better to have a free press without a government than to have a government without a free press." My friends, a free government cannot be maintained without a free press. The democratic press advocates the vital principles of good government. It is not right that this press should go without recognition and reward. You cannot put your money to a better use than by liberally supporting the democratic press of the future state.

In conclusion I desire to say to you that if you see that I am wrong in your support and to elevate me to the high position of United States Senator, I will not only be proud of it as a manifestation of your confidence and good will, but I will endeavor to so discharge the important duties which it imposes as to merit a continuance of your approval and support. In earnest of my desire to secure the verdict of the people upon the principles which I advocate, I am going to have this address printed and distributed among the people. Just as you desire to be heard on this work can secure, without cost, as many copies as he can distribute, by writing to me at Ada. I probably will be in the field speaking to the people, but your letter will receive a prompt reply with as many copies as you desire. I now have over 22,000 names on my mailing list to whom copies will be sent. But I desire to place a copy of this address in the hands of every voter in the future state who desires to read it.

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My friends I again thank you for your patient and courteous attention. Notwithstanding the dark and stormy period through which we have passed and the discussions which have prevailed among us, I thank God that I have lived to see the time when Americans no longer hate each other on account of differences of opinion or on account of the section of the country from which we come. A splendid future is before us. The glorious sun of patriotism is rising in the eastern horizon and is dissipating the black clouds of sectional hate and partisan bitterness. All of the signs of the times point to the fact that a realignment is taking place among the people upon the basis of principle. I feel confident that the people are going to make a determined and successful effort to regain their lost control of the government, and that in 1908 we will triumphantly elect to the presidency the greatest living democrat and the most consistent and illustrious living American—that citizen without reproach—William Jennings Bryan, the people's friend and the ablest advocate of democracy since the days of the immortal Jefferson. I was for him in 1896. I was for him in 1900. I am for him now. Why? Because he is the living embodiment of the rights of the people and has always lived close to the throbbing heart of humanity. I am for him because "the common people hear him gladly." My friends, listen—as we help the helpless, as we succor the needy, as we labor to build up the cause of humanity, we are but imitating the divine example and to this act of charity we approximate the divine character.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Quality and the best for the lowest price. We are buying and selling only merchandise that will give satisfaction to our customers, and meet all competition on quality and price, but we do not destroy other people's business. We have laid a foundation that is increasing our business by selling the right goods at the right time and at a satisfactory price. Merit is the trade mark of success. Better values at the price is the true test of cheapness. CASH—NO CREDIT TO ANYONE.

Fine Crockery

We just added to this department a new feature, the Colonial Gold Decorated Dinner Ware. The prices we intend putting on them will label them as bargains without our telling you.

Colonial Gold Decorated Cups and Saucers, 10c each or 80c a set.



7 inch plates of the same ware, gold decorated, 60c set.

10 inch platters, gold decorated, 1.50 each.

7 inch oval meat and vegetable dishes, 1.50 each.

Besides this line you will find many other dining room and kitchen necessities, convenient for inspection, all priced in plain figures.

Stoneware

We are selling Stoneware dirt cheap.

Milk Pans or Crock, 1 gallon, usual price 1.00, our price 60c.

Milk Pans or Crock, 2 gallon, usual price 2.00, our price 1.20c.

Tall jars, up to and including six gallon sizes, cost you 50c per gallon. You will find the tall jars particularly nice for putting up your fruit and pickles, etc.

6 gallon tall jars, usual price 3.00, our price 3.60.

This shows you the saving nearly half.

Our Stationery Department

This is, has been and will be one of the most successful in the store. We sell pens, ink, millage, glue, composition books, ledgers, journals, day books, tablets, both for pencil and ink, ruled and unruled 5c.

We also in this department keep slates, slate pencils, school boxes and school supplies.

The

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop.

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

FURMAN & CROXTON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice. Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown
GALBRAITH & McKEOWN
LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank
Ada, Ind. Ter.

DR. CORDELIA FOUTZ
OSTEOPATH

Office and Residence at M.
M. Sander's home on South
Broadway. Phone 245.

ADA, IND. TER.

DR. W. T. NOLEN
—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—

Office over Little building,
next door to Nolen drug store

Office Phone 91 Res. Phone 11

ROBT WIMBISH
LAWYER.

First National Bank Building
Abstracts of title Money to loan
on Intermarried Surplus.

KING & CURRIE.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Rooms C & D Rollow Building.
Ada, I. T.

I. T. BLANTON, L. C. ANDREWS
BLANTON & ANDREWS
LAWYERS.

Reed-Douglas Building
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GENERAL PRACTITIONERS
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LAWYERS
Office First National Bank Bldg

RATLIFF & RATLIFF

Attorneys-at-Law

ADA I. T. Stonewal

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meet Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.



Evans Tested and Glasses Fitted
C. J. Warren, Optician

Geo. A. Truitt,
Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

The City of Ada, a Citadel of Democracy

"Fair Daughter of Dame Nature's Agricultural Bounty"---
A Section Where Democrats Grow, and Everything Else Grows, Save the Negroes.

THE city of Ada is built upon four picturesque slopes in the northeastern section of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, at the intersection of the southwestern division of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad with the Atoka-Oklahoma line of the M. K. & T.

Sixteen years ago Ada became a postoffice, but until six years ago it was a tiny, remote hamlet whose hills had never echoed the shriek of the locomotive. With the building of the Frisco in 1900 the real history of the town begins. It has experienced that phenomenal growth only to be observed in the big, roomy, resourceful West. From a frontier trading post of 180 inhabitants it has sprung into a city of 4,600 souls, covering an area of 720 acres. Under the present political arrangement Ada is the recording town for the 16th Recording District of the Territory, with a federal court, and undoubtedly under statehood organization it will become a county seat.

Notwithstanding Ada's progress has been such that it has not a rival within a radius of some forty miles, it is by no means through growing; its ambitions are high and insistent to extend still further the sphere of prestige. Chiefly to new railroads does it look for the realization of its hopes. And the roads are coming. Besides the two railways mentioned above, the Oklahoma Central is now building from Chickasha, I. T., to Paris, Texas, and in a few weeks will be in operation, giving a new line to the northwest and the southeast. Also the requisite \$15,000 bonus has been subscribed to secure the junction of the Canadian Midland and the Canadian Southern, a vast system projected to traverse the continent, on the one hand from Kansas City to El Paso, on the other from Winnipeg, Canada, to Galveston, and eventually on to Panama. The former line, the Midland, is under contract to have in operation the division between Wagoner, I. T., and Lawton, Ok., by way of Ada, before September 1, 1907. The completion of this system, with its five projected outlets, will give Ada a total of eleven outlets, making it a railroad center unrivalled in the Southwest. These are not dreams, but tangible contractual assets.

It is common for the loyal citizen, wherever he may live, to praise the richness of the soil in his section; so common is the custom that unverified boasts and boasts are no longer credited by the public. Here are some facts: Long before the coming of the white man and the beginning of the agricultural development, the Indian country was looked upon as a land of fabulous fertility. The section surrounding Ada early became a favorite settlement with the red man, for here he found good water and good grass. A few years ago when these lands were allotted the bulk of the Chickasaws who had wandered off to the Choctaw and Creek nations flocked hither and chose allotments on the wide, fertile prairies and in the alluvial valleys. And with them came many Choctaws. As a result this section has an unusually dense Indian population. However, be it understood the Indians constitute, altogether, a small proportion of the present total population. To illustrate, with a total population of more than 225,000, the Chickasaw nation contains only 7,500 Indians. The wisdom of the Indians who settled hereabouts has been shown, latterly, by the bountiful harvests following the white man's plow.

The Ada country is essentially agricultural in character. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, various kinds of provender plants, fruits and berries, all grow admirably. In fact to summarize the agricultural adaptations of this section, one must catalogue the whole infinite variety of vegetation in the temperate zone.

Cotton, however, is the product preeminent. Sixty thousand bales of the staple valued at \$3,000,000, were compressed at Ada in 1905. Of this fourteen thousand bales were marketed in the streets of Ada.

Though the cattlemen is fast moving westward to give way to the farmer, stock raising has by no means become in this section an industry of the past. During the last year cattle and hogs to the value of \$170,000 were shipped from Ada.

Notwithstanding agriculture is the leading resource, the timber and mineral resources are appreciable. Six hundred square miles of the territory is exclusively tributary to Ada. Ninety-five per cent of this is tillable. Three-fourths consists of rich, rolling prairie. Bordering the many streams are forests of oak, hickory, ash, bois d'arc and walnut of great commercial value.

The natural wealth does not stop at the surface. This section has long been considered within the gas and oil belt. The indications are unmistakable, although as yet there has been no development along this line. Also in great abundance are to be found lime rock and building lime-stone, fire and brick clay, oolite building rock and rose and gray oolite marbles. This oolite is of beautiful texture and is so named because of its resemblance to fish eggs petrified.

The city of Ada contains: three national banks with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$200,000, two trust companies with combined capitalization of \$70,000; two express agencies; cotton oil mill; cotton compress, four cotton gins; one flour mill; ice cream factory; ice factory; bottling works, steam laundry; one daily and three weekly newspapers; five hotels, one of them a modern brick; thirteen dry goods stores, seven of them carrying general merchandise; six grocery stores and a railroad commissary; one wholesale grocery; six hardware houses; three furniture dealers; one shoe store; one queensware and two variety stores; one harness house; five drug stores; five millinery stocks, three restaurants; five confection and cold drinks dealers; one news stand; four meat markets, two second hand stores; two bakeries; two undertakers; seven barber shops, with a total of twenty chairs; one plumber; two tanners; four billiard and pool halls; five wagon yards; six blacksmith shops; three lumber yards; five livery stables; two feed stores; two jewelers; five real estate brokers; four insurance agencies; three dentists; fourteen physicians; twenty-eight attorneys.

The religious, the educational and the social atmosphere in Ada is excellent. There are six churches: two Baptist, one Methodist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, all well organized and strong for righteousness in the community.

The public schools have been built up to a high state of efficiency. Two large commodious buildings now accommodate the 900 pupils and the school board is planning to erect a third, a modern high school structure.

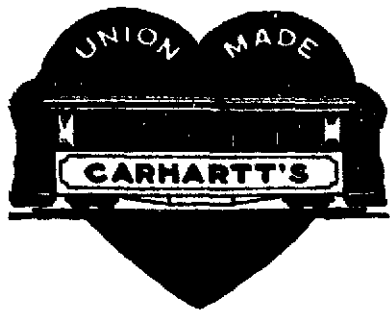
Besides various auxiliary church societies, three women's clubs help foster the social and aesthetic side of life in Ada. Each of the three is composed of an enthusiastic, loyal membership and is a genuine factor for culture in the community.

Fraternal orders are represented in Ada by the following lodges: four departments of Masonry; I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; Red Men, M. W. A., W. O. W.; U. B. C. J. of A. Besides, there are the Order of the Eastern Star, Pocahontas Council and the Woodman Circle for the women. All these, through their social, beneficial and charity features, constitute a potent factor for good.

The conditions of the finances of the municipality is something to be proud of. The city has been fortunate in having, throughout its history, good officials. It has its own system of waterworks, with a bountiful well supply; has good streets and sidewalks; maintains an efficient police and sanitary force, and the council is now taking steps to construct a first class sanitary sewerage system. On a tax valuation of \$967,000 which is low—the tax rate is only two per cent. The city's bonded indebtedness is only \$45,000 and it has an excellent credit abroad.

Ada's high status and brilliant prospects are the result of no boom, but of gradual, substantial growth. Its people are not windy boomers; they are simply practical, progressive builders. What has been accomplished is largely attributable to a commercial club composed of sound, sagacious business men who are ever alert and resolute for the city's good. They have built well, but are never content; upon each achievement they plan to pile another.

It is a good city to locate in, to live in, to delve and grow in. And it is being watched from afar. Ada is the cynosure of the Southwest.



Mid-Summer



CLEARING SALE

Twice a Year We Hold These Sales

It's simply a business proposition. We don't want to carry over stock. Styles change and fabrics and leathers do not improve with age. When you come here next Spring for Dry Goods, Clothing and Oxfords we do not want to show you the same old goods, AND WE WON'T. THEY MUST GO. We want shelf room for our fall stock. Must have it, so out goes all our spring and summer goods. We say OUT THEY GO, because the prices named below will make them go.

Our fall goods are beginning to arrive now, and this clean-up sale must be hurried through. Every item of summer merchandise must be closed out by August 25. Each day we will have some article of merchandise at some extra special price. Watch the News.

DRY GOODS	FURNISHINGS	OXFORDS
5c Lawns 3 1-2c One lot, light and dark ground, with neat figures, our 5c Lawns, per yard 3 1 2c	\$1.50 Cluett Shirts 95c One lot of 1 sizes, this summer styles in Cluett Pea-body shirts which are \$1.50 everywhere. To clean up in this sale, each 95c	\$1.00 Slippers 50c About 50 pair Childs and Misses Kid slippers, regular price \$1.00, sizes 6 1-2 to 13 1-2, per pair 50c
7 1-2c Lawn 5c "Almera Batiste" five pieces, neat figures, 7 1 2c Lawn 5c	75c Mohair Shirts 35c One lot men's size 14 1/2 and 15 mohair front shirts, 75c values, each 35c	\$1.00 Slippers 75c One lot Childs Slippers, 5 to 8, patent tip, blucher ties, regular price \$1.00, pair 75c
8 1-3c Dimity 5c "Francesca Dimity," 4 pieces, 8 1-3c, black figured, yd 5c	35c Shirts and Drawers 18c One lot men's 35c tape bound, pearl button, nice quality, Balbriggan shirts and drawers, each 18c	\$1.35 Misses Ties \$1.00 One lot Misses \$1.35 kid blucher ties, sizes 8 1 2 to 1 1-2 \$1
12 2-2c Lawns 7 1-2c "San Toy Batiste," 10 pieces, excellent quality, light colors, pinks, blues and reds, 12 1-2c cloths, per yard 7 1 2c	25c String Ties 15c Nice line men's silk 25c string ties, all widths and colors, each 15c	\$1.50 Patent Kid Slippers \$1.00 One lot Childs \$1.50 patent kid slippers, 8 1-2 to 12 \$1 00
10c Satin Stripes 7c 12 pieces 10c Paolette Satin Stripes Lawn, assorted patterns, all nice dress styles, per yard 7c	50c 4-In Hand Ties 35c Included with the above lots will be a big lot of every kind of 50c 4-in hand ties, to clean them up, each 35c	90c White Oxfords 65c One lot Childs 90c white oxfords, 5 to 8 per pair 65c
15c Dimity 9c 15 pieces figured and striped Dimities, per yard 9c	\$2.50 Crash Skirts \$1.25 One half doz. ladies' plaid wash skirts, \$2.50 values, each \$1 25	\$1.00 White Oxfords 75c One lot Misses white canvas oxfords, sizes 8 1 2 to 12 75c
15c Drape-de Pampas Cloth 12 1-2c 3 pieces, white ground with neat black stripes and figures, nice for boys shirts, ladies waists or shirt waist suits, 12 1-2c	\$3.50 Plaid Skirts \$2.25 One lot our \$3.50 plaid summer outing skirts, each \$2 25	\$1.25 Ladies Oxfords 85c One lot Ladies patent tip dongola oxfords, regular price \$1.25, pair 85c
30c 32-inch Egyptian Tissues 15c 4 pieces 32-inch pure Swiss thread Egyptian Tissues, assorted colors and stripes, an excellent value, "Warranted" and retailed everywhere for 30c per yd. 15c	\$5.00 Skirts, \$3.50 One lot ladies' blue, black and champagne mohair skirts, made in the latest style, each \$2 50	\$2.00 Ladies Oxfords \$1.50 One lot Ladies \$2.00 plain kid and patent kid strap slippers, (not all sizes) pair \$1 50
25c Silk Mull 19c 1 piece wide Cream Silk Mull, worth 25c per yard 19c	LADIES' SKIRTS	\$3.00 Patent Oxfords \$1.85 One lot Ladies patent colt and patent kid \$3.00 oxfords \$1.85
35c Silk Mull 25c Arnold's white Silk Mull, 35c values 25c	\$2.50 White Duck Oxfords 1.25 Ladies \$2.50 Goodyear welt "warranted" white duck oxfords, pair \$1 25	2.50 Oxfords 1.75 One lot Boys \$2.50 black vici kid oxfords, 2 to 5 1-2 \$1.75
35c Silk Vicerine 25c Arnold's white Silk Vicerine waistings, per yard 25c	\$3.50 Patent Colt Oxfords 2.00 One lot Boys \$3.50 patent colt oxfords, 2 to 5 1-2 \$2 00	2.50 Southern Ties 1.85 One lot Old Gents plain toe vici kid southern tie oxfords, \$2.50 values, pair \$1 85
10c Gingham 5c 250 yards odd lengths, assorted styles, our 10c Gingham 5c	5.00 Patent Oxfords 2.90 One lot about 30 pair Mens "All America," "J. E. Tilt" and "Mans" oxfords ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$5.00 \$2 90	
12 1-2c Gingham 7 1-2c 250 yards 10 1 2c Toile du Nord Gingham, stripes and checks, per yard 7 1 2c		
STRAW HATS We are going to throw away every straw hat we have after this sale; we don't want them, do you? Straw hats will be bunched together on one table. Choice for 10c, until after the sale when they will be swept out	STRAW HATS	
Come to us for the Best Overalls on Earth---Waist Pants, Bib Overalls and Jumpers		

Sale Begins Wed., Aug. 15, and Continues 10 Days

We Invite You to Share These Bargains. Satisfaction Guaranteed and Money Required.



COX-GREER DRY GOODS CO.

Ada, Indian Territory.

